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WEATHER - PARIS: Thursday, rain, 61-68; Friday, fair, 60-68; Saturday, fair, 60-68; Sunday, fair, 60-68. NEW YORK: Thursday, rain, 61-68; Friday, fair, 60-68; Saturday, fair, 60-68; Sunday, fair, 60-68.

PERSONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

29,051



African Prime Minister John Vorster (left) and Foreign Secretary Hilgard Mulder meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday in Bonn.

Rhodesia Question Tops Agenda

Kissinger, Vorster Start Talks in Bavaria

MUNICH, West Germany, (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and South African Prime Minister John Vorster are in Bavaria today to discuss the Rhodesia question. Kissinger stepped from a German border police helicopter, a mixture of cheers and a mixture of a heavy guard. Four leftist demonstrators were detained before he landed.

Kissinger carried banners saying "Angels in Hamburg, South Africa." A dozen youths, their faces painted black, demonstrated their opposition to the talks. Kissinger was first scheduled to be held in Hamburg, a city of the ruling Social Democratic party, whose leaders have been seeking closer relations with black Africa. They ready to meet in the city with South African ambassador. The government, pleading security problems in Hamburg, shifted the Kissinger talks to Bavaria, a state ruled by the conservative Christian Union.

The first round was held in a hotel where the British planned to give a reception to Mr. Kissinger, staying about 30 miles from the town of Grafenau. Kissinger hopes to persuade Vorster to accept a Prime Minister Ian Smith's offer to give up Rhodesia, a white-minority government. The black rioting in Rhodesia has also focused attention on the talks.

Kissinger's latest interest in the Rhodesia dispute is his last chance to win among black African leaders. He can help arrange a settlement in Rhodesia, the on his white minority might be eased. The results of the talks will be limited. When he met with Vorster, Kissinger asked whether he expected flexibility from Vorster to permit talks between Ford and the Rhodesian leader.

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But the panel said that the failure of the CIA and FBI to pursue the possibility of a conspiracy behind the assassination "impedes the process" which led the Warren Commission to conclude 12 years ago that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the 1963 assassination.

3 Unexplored Leads

The committee outlined these leads which it said were never adequately investigated:

• The possibility that Cuba's Premier Fidel Castro ordered Kennedy's assassination in retaliation for a CIA plot against his life that was in progress at the time of Kennedy's death in Dallas;

• A report that on the evening of the day Kennedy was killed a Cuban Airlines flight from Mexico City to Cuba was delayed five hours awaiting the arrival of an unidentified passenger who boarded the plane without passing through customs;

• The "strange travel" of a Cuban-American who an FBI informant claimed was involved in the Kennedy assassination and who may have been in indirect contact with Oswald.

Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa., who headed the committee's investigation, said that other "interesting leads" had been left out of the 106-page report in order not to jeopardize further investigation.

Sen. Schweiker covered the CIA and FBI of "a cover-up" and said "there is no longer any reason to have faith in the Warren Commission's picture of the Kennedy assassination."

But the committee chairman,



Anti-apartheid demonstrator led away by policemen after a clash at Mr. Vorster's hotel, where talks were held.

Agencies Faulted on JFK Death

Report Says FBI, CIA Errors Negated Warren Panel Probe

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities said today that the CIA and FBI failed to provide the Warren Commission with evidence that "might have substantially affected the course of the investigation" into whether there was a conspiracy to kill President John F. Kennedy.

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Gains Tax Is Voted In France

Fight in Assembly Reveals Divisions

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, June 23 (UPI).—The National Assembly today approved the capital gains tax, a cornerstone of Giscard's reform, after a floor struggle with the government that lasted over three weeks and left many weary. The vote today was 256 to 197 with 37 deputies not voting. Last night, a move to send the bill back to committee, which would have killed it, was beaten back by a vote of 250 to 207. The government majority ordinarily musters about 300 votes.

The final text is studded with exemptions and deductions, but it is nonetheless a symbol of the government's will to reform a tax system that relies for two-thirds of its total revenues on indirect taxes, principally the value-added tax.

Fifteen members of the majority, including 10 Gaullists, voted against the text, and 20 abstained, including 13 Gaullists. The government finally used considerable pressure to win the final passage, but Prime Minister Jacques Chirac played a highly ambiguous role that left many wondering about his own position.

Leftist Opposition

The Socialist and Communist opposition voted unanimously against the bill, although its purpose was to tax capital gains on wages earned. Both leftist parties charged that the new tax would not be paid by the wealthy, but by the small property holder, who now finds his land, his secondary residence, his gold or his stock taxed.

A total of 375 amendments to the bill were voted on during the debate, and a good many were adopted, considerably changing the original bill. The original bill applied the tax, computed as ordinary revenue, on capital gains realized during a year. The only exemptions were to be bonds, residences and some personal goods.

The final text is a much more complicated affair. There is a 6,000-franc general exemption. In addition, there are exemptions of 30,000 francs for real estate capital gains and 20,000 francs for chattels. There are also tax exemptions; for example, real estate sold after 30 years is not taxed, no matter what the gain. Inflation can be deducted, but only when it exceeds 12 per cent per year.

Hostility Shows

No other controversy during this two-year-old government has so clearly exposed the hostility between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullist-dominated National Assembly. At one point it appeared that the Gaullists simply would not vote it, and their Assembly leader, Claude Labbé, was openly urging a change in the government to rescind the bill.

Mr. Labbé and the Gaullists were challenging Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade, the bill's author, but it became clear they also wanted the heads of Justice Minister Jean Lecanuet and Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, who, along with Mr. Fourcade, are the principal non-Gaullist ministers. Mr. Lecanuet and Mr. Poniatowski have been busy engineering a rapprochement between the President and the Assembly.

Noting the controversy which has surrounded the Kennedy assassination, the committee said: "Regrettably, this report will not put the matter to rest." The panel (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



THE DAY BEFORE—Portuguese Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo campaigning for president in Oporto Tuesday night. Yesterday he had a heart attack and was hospitalized.

Campaigning for Portugal Presidency

Azevedo Is Felled by Heart Attack

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, June 23.—Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo was brought unconscious to an Oporto hospital today after having a heart attack while campaigning for election to the presidency. It was the second heart attack for the 59-year-old former navy chief of staff, who suffered the first eight years ago.

Adm. Pinheiro de Azevedo entered the emergency ward of the hospital unconscious, his heart and respiratory action stopped, a spokesman at Oporto's Sao Joao Hospital said. Rumors immediately circulated that Adm. Azevedo had died, but the hospital spokesman said: "He has not died yet." The spokesman explained that the Premier's heart and breathing had been revived.

Emergency Meeting

The Electoral Commission and the military's ruling Revolutionary Council met to discuss the development. There is no electoral law provision governing the sudden incapacity of a candidate, although the law does cover withdrawal or death. It stipulates that if a candidate dies, the presidential race must start again. The incumbent President, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, would have to wait within 48 hours, a new date for elections, if one of the four current candidates died. The voting is scheduled for Sunday.

President Costa Gomes told newsmen that, as of now, the campaign would continue. It ends officially at midnight Friday, which is also the legal deadline for candidates to withdraw. Premier Azevedo's campaign headquarters said it would continue electioneering.

The first reaction from political leaders was that Adm. Azevedo's heart attack would give Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes the presidency in a first ballot victory. Adm. Azevedo's presidential campaign has been hampered by a lack of party support and limited financing.

Gen. Eanes, the army's chief of staff, has Socialist and centrist support and has been leading pre-election polls. Other presidential candidates are Octavio Pato, a member of the Communist party's Central Committee, and Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, a former chief of the military's national security command. A new ally to Adm. Azevedo said that the Premier's wife, Maria, was riding with him in an

automobile in the north Portugal city, apparently headed for its airport and a flight back to Lisbon, when the attack occurred.

Adm. Azevedo has been dubbed the "admiral without fear" for his resistance to Communist and far-left pressures during his tenure as Premier in the sixth of the provisional governments that have ruled Portugal since the April 25, 1974, military coup that ended 48 years of rightist dictatorship.

The 68-year-old party chief and former premier made his remarks in an interview with United Press International.

The Christian Democrats emerged from the election with their position as the dominant party intact, despite a record gain by the Communists of 48 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

But a Christian Democratic coalition with its traditional partners of the center and center-right became impossible because their combined votes are less than 50 per cent. Politicians have forecast great difficulty in forming a new government.

But Mr. Fanfani indicated that the Christian Democrats hope to persuade the Socialists to abandon their current refusal to participate in the government if the Communists are not taken into the coalition also.

Mr. Fanfani's remarks were the first since the election by any Christian Democrat on how the party hopes to govern. A Christian Democratic-Socialist coalition would lack a majority, but conceivably could be broadened to include other parties or could govern with outside support or abstention by the Communists.

Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer said in an interview published today that his party is in "no hurry" to enter the government. He said that if the Christian Democrats propose to form a government without Communist support and to commit the Communists on policy, his party would "examine [the proposal] with the necessary attention."

He predicted in the interview with several Italian newspapers that formation of a new government would be difficult since neither of the two major parties now can form a majority alliance with the smaller parties.

"Many interpreted our proposals during the election campaign as an anxiety to participate in the government," Mr. Berlinguer said. "But we are not anxious, we are not in a hurry. We want to hear the proposals that the other parties make then we will decide."

He said that the country needs a government "that will change things, that will start rebuilding. And this cannot be done without a positive relationship with the Communist party."

Mr. Berlinguer said there must be a rapid solution to the government crisis, but not one that would cause a further deterioration in Italy's precarious economic condition.

The Communists gained 48 seats in the 630-member chamber for a new total of 237, while the Christian Democrats lost three for a new total of 263.

The election suggested that the only formula for political stability lay in some sort of accord between the two major parties, and observers said that the only options seemed to be political stalemate or a new round of general elections.

Argentina Strips 36 Peronists of Political Rights

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (AP).—The Argentine military government today stripped 36 prominent Peronist leaders of their political rights, including ousted President Isabel Peron.

The government said those affected will not be able to vote, run for public office or serve in an official capacity. The generals who overthrew Mrs. Peron in a bloodless coup last March 24 have said they will restore democracy but have set no date.

Also on the list were former Presidents Hector Campora and Raul Lastiri, and Jose Lopez Rega, the former strongman of Mrs. Peron's regime who is now in exile. The others affected included congressmen, cabinet ministers, governors and labor leaders who held office during the Peronist rule that began when Juan Peron returned to power in June, 1973.

Mrs. Peron, 45, Mrs. Peron's widow, has been under arrest at a country estate in El Mesidor, 900 miles south of here, and faces trial for corruption. She has been indicted for misuse of public funds.

De Facto State

Nabaa, Jir al-Pasha and Tal Zastar have long been thorns to the Christian right, which has gradually built a de facto state of its own that runs from eastern Beirut to the port of Tyne and into the Keserwan Mountains.

Attempts by the rightists in January to wipe out the militant enclaves sparked the intervention of the Palestine Liberation Army.

There were no dependable figures today on the casualties, but one estimate was that 100 persons had been killed during the night and 150 wounded in shelling attacks.

It was not clear whether the Christians hoped to take the heavily defended areas or just use the attacks as a way of focusing Arab and world attention on the unresolved question of the Palestinian guerrilla movement in Lebanon.

Having failed themselves to contain the Palestinian commando movement in the 15-month-long civil war, the Christian militia organizations now

seem to be counting on Syria to do the job.

But lately, under the cover of an Arab League peace-keeping force, the Syrians have slightly eased their pressure on the Palestinian-leftist alliance. Yesterday, Syrian troops were thinning out around the Beirut airport, which is now nominally under the control of a joint Syrian-Libyan peace-keeping force.

Today, Middle East Airlines announced that it was resuming flights from Beirut, beginning with a flight from Athens that landed here in the afternoon. The airport had been closed since June 7.

Rightists Said to Push Attack On Beirut Palestinian Camps

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, June 23 (UPI).—Beirut rebounded to artillery, mortar and rocket fire today as rightist gunmen reportedly besieged Palestinian refugee camps and a Moslem enclave in the eastern part of the capital.

Beirut radio, which is controlled by leftists, charged that the Christians had massed large numbers of men and armored vehicles for the assaults which seemed to center on the refugee camps of Jir al-Pasha and Tal Zastar. The Moslem enclave of Nabaa was also attacked.

Artillery positions in leftist-dominated West Beirut were active, apparently trying to slow the Christian advance.

The rightists' attacks, which began yesterday, coincided with an important meeting in Riyadh between the Egyptian and Syrian Presidents. Some Lebanese believe that an Egyptian-Syrian reconciliation might facilitate a political solution to Lebanon's civil war.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing spoke in English at the banquet.

The President's speech to Parliament today was made in the ornate royal gallery of Parliament, with more than 500 members of the Houses of Commons and Lords attending. He urged the regular annual summit meetings that he agreed on later with Mr. Callaghan.

It is rare for a foreign head of state or government to be asked to address the Parliament. The French leader made a similar speech to a joint session of Congress during his recent state visit to the United States.

The President read the first half of his Parliament speech in French and completed it in English.

The President and Mr. Callaghan subsequently met at 10 Downing Street for their detailed talks on EEC problems, East-West relations, the Middle East, Africa and other world issues.

"My visit is the occasion for us

Red Role Is Barred By Fanfani

But He Suggests Dialogue in Italy

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, June 23.—Christian Democratic party leader Amintore Fanfani said today that his party would seek to form a coalition government with the Socialists, but would not allow Communist participation despite large gains by the Communists in national elections this week.

Mr. Fanfani, who led his party to victory over the Communists in the voting, said that the Christian Democrats were open to "dialogue" with the Communists. But he said there must be no "confusion of roles" between the ruling party and the Communist opposition.

The 68-year-old party chief and former premier made his remarks in an interview with United Press International.

The Christian Democrats emerged from the election with their position as the dominant party intact, despite a record gain by the Communists of 48 seats in the Chamber of Deputies.

But a Christian Democratic coalition with its traditional partners of the center and center-right became impossible because their combined votes are less than 50 per cent. Politicians have forecast great difficulty in forming a new government.

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The election suggested that the only formula for political stability lay in some sort of accord between the two major parties, and observers said that the only options seemed to be political stalemate or a new round of general elections.

Jailed Deputy Re-Elected in Italian Voting

ROME, June 23 (AP).—Sandro Sacconi, a neo-Fascist deputy currently in jail in London in connection with the shotgun killing of an Italian Communist, was re-elected to the Italian Chamber in this week's elections.

Mr. Sacconi was first reported to have lost, but a final count of ballots showed that the former paratrooper was re-elected, the Italian Social Movement (MSI) said today.

The MSI had expelled Mr. Sacconi after police reported that he had fired a pistol during an election rally at Sezze, near Rome, last month, when the Communist was shot to death.

Reporter Enters as 'Visitor'

Chile Camp Inmates Tell of Torture, Rape

By Joanne Omang

SANTIAGO, June 23 (WP).—We waited under the trees in the gravel courtyard of the old hacienda for the prisoners to be let out. It was visiting day for the 56 women in Tres Alamos (Three Palms), south of Santiago, one of Chile's camps for political prisoners.

They came quickly down the zigzag concrete path to embrace their visitors in the thin winter sunlight. One carried an 18-month-old baby boy.

Like everyone else, I had brought a box of clothes and a bag of fruit and sandwiches for the woman whose name I had. Although journalists were refused official permission to visit Tres Alamos, I simply presented my U.S. passport instead of the Chilean identity card the rest of the visitors offered, and was admitted through the painted steel cage as an ordinary visitor.

"I am the only one left alive of all the people with whom I was arrested," said Gladys Perez, cradling her 6-year-old son as we sat on a wooden bench in the courtyard.

Tortured to Death

"The rest were tortured to death in Villa Grimaldi." She was speaking of an interrogation center in Santiago that was closed before the Organization of American States meeting here earlier this month.

Gladys Perez, former president of the Chilean Broadcast Journalists Federation, was one of several women not only willing but eager that her name be used and her story told outside the eight-foot-high concrete walls of Tres Alamos. The ruling Chilean military junta has said repeatedly that stories like hers are lies, invented as part of a coordinated international campaign to disgrace the government.

The weekend visit occurred only a few hours after OAS Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila told of his visit to Tres Alamos last Wednesday. Mr. Orfila said he found conditions there "adequate," and added that prisoners had "instructed" to him that they had been

mistreated "in times long past and in other camps."

Some women reacted angrily to Mr. Orfila's report on his visit.

"I didn't instruct—I told him I had been raped and given electric torture," said Alicia Alvarado, a former university chemistry professor who has been imprisoned for more than a year. She said the torture occurred in Villa Grimaldi, and the women agreed there is no torture now in Tres Alamos.

She was one of four women permitted to represent the 56 women prisoners here in a meeting with Mr. Orfila.

"We shouted and tried to get past the guards," said Luis de Nieves Arria, 26, a journalist detained since the end of 1973. "We demanded he talk to us. He was going to walk right by."

Mr. Orfila told reporters that he had obtained permission for his visit from President Augusto Pinochet after receiving many letters and cables in the United States asking him to check on the welfare of certain prisoners. He said he sought to speak only with those on his list, which did not include former Communist party leader Luis Corvalan, probably the prison's best-known inmate.

He was accompanied, he said, by Minister of Justice Miguel Schwelb and Supreme Court President Jose Maria Eyzaguirre, and was surprised that the political prisoners greeted the two with handshakes and apparent goodwill.

"We screamed at him," Alicia

Alvarado said. "We told him everything in front of those people who are responsible for it."

Mr. Orfila said: "The word 'acceptable' best describes the conditions. I asked about health conditions and food and I didn't get a single negative response."

Asked if he thought allegations of torture printed in foreign publications were true, Mr. Orfila replied, "What I saw makes me think it is not the case."

(In a telephone interview from Panama where he was attending an OAS meeting, Mr. Orfila said the women's version of his visit was essentially accurate. "I asked them if they were tortured now, recently," he said. "They said they were not. They said they had been tortured before in other camps, but they did not specify what type of torture. When I said torture was not the case, I meant it is not the case today in that camp.")

Several women said that both food and sanitary conditions had improved markedly during the two weeks the OAS was meeting in Santiago. They added that many inmates were ill with flu or other respiratory problems, and blamed that on the unheated buildings in which they live six together in 12-foot by 12-foot rooms.

Mr. Orfila and the women agreed that they had spoken at length about the fact that the prisoners were there without having been charged and without knowing how much longer they would be detained. Mr. Orfila said he had referred these concerns to government officials, who explained to him that, under Chile's state of siege law, "these people were detained by the executive branch for reasons the executive considered important," and that the law required no more.

"The newest thing is the work contracts," Luis de Nieves Arria said. Recent arrivals, she said, are forced to sign fake contracts in which they agree to work for the Directorate of National Intelligence.

"Then if they are killed later the DINA will say, 'They were one of ours, the Communists killed them,'" she said.

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"The newest thing is the work contracts," Luis de Nieves Arria said. Recent arrivals, she said, are forced to sign fake contracts in which they agree to work for the Directorate of National Intelligence.

"Then if they are killed later the DINA will say, 'They were one of ours, the Communists killed them,'" she said.

Alvarado said "We told him everything in front of those people who are responsible for it."

Mr. Orfila said: "The word 'acceptable' best describes the conditions. I asked about health conditions and food and I didn't get a single negative response."

Asked if he thought allegations of torture printed in foreign publications were true, Mr. Orfila replied, "What I saw makes me think it is not the case."

(In a telephone interview from Panama where he was attending an OAS meeting, Mr. Orfila said the women's version of his visit was essentially accurate. "I asked them if they were tortured now, recently," he said. "They said they were not. They said they had been tortured before in other camps, but they did not specify what type of torture. When I said torture was not the case, I meant it is not the case today in that camp.")

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BEFORE THE FIGHTING—Madrid marchers in an authorized demonstration to protest the high cost of living Tuesday afternoon. They were among 40,000 demonstrators in two sanctioned protests allowed under recently relaxed legislation. Later, police said, large groups of the demonstrators turned marches into anti-government protests and the police moved in to scatter crowds with clubs, smoke bombs. Many marchers were arrested.

In Ford-Congress Compromise

Additional U.S. Aid to Israel Reported Set at \$200 Million

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT).—President Ford, in a compromise move, has offered to approve \$200 million in additional military assistance for Israel this year and smaller amounts of aid for other Middle Eastern countries, members of Congress said yesterday.

Mr. Ford originally opposed any military aid for Israel for the transitional period between the end of the 1976 fiscal year on June 30 and the Oct. 1 start of a newly scheduled federal fiscal year.

The compromise was struck last week between Mr. Ford and Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations, the members of Congress said.

It would give \$100 million in grant aid and \$100 million in military credits to Israel, \$100 million in economic aid to Egypt, \$20 million to Jordan and \$14 million to Syria.

The members of Congress stood by their account of the compromise even though Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said at a news conference in Paris yesterday that no compromise had been reached on additional aid to Israel.

Late in April, Mr. Ford reportedly agreed with congressional leaders that Israel should receive \$775 million in transitional-quarter assistance, which represents roughly the total now being carried up in the compromise.

There was no immediate reply to a request to the White House to provide information on why Mr. Ford had agreed on the \$375-million sum.

That, too, was described as a "compromise" since Israel had originally sought \$600 million for the transition period, while Mr. Ford had declared he would veto any efforts to increase military assistance to Israel.

After two meetings with the President, Rep. Passman got in touch with his Senate counterpart, Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, to seek his cooperation in pushing through the compromise.

According to some members of Congress, Sen. Inouye agreed to try. Rep. Passman reportedly advised him that Mr. Ford had told him he would veto any appropriations bill with a higher sum in assistance for Israel, "even if the increase is only by \$1."

The Louisiana congressman is understood to be preparing to submit the 1977 fiscal year foreign aid appropriations package, which includes \$1.8 billion for Israel, to the House tomorrow.

Then, his tactic would be to submit the 1976 fiscal year appropriation bill to the House, with its \$2.3 billion for Israel, and the controversial transition appropriation tucked on.

The appropriation legislation would then move to the Senate, being already covered by an authorization bill agreed on by Senate-House conferees last week.

Authorization Bill Moved

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The House passed yesterday a

U.S. Delays Wheat Aid to Bangladesh

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—The United States has postponed new wheat aid shipments to Bangladesh at least until September because hundreds of thousands of tons of excess grain there is infested by weevils or rotting in inadequate storage facilities.

Agriculture Department officials said that the action was prompted by growing concern in Washington that the grain surplus resulting from an excellent Bangladesh harvest and heavy foreign aid had replaced the problem of food shortages, at least for the time being.

The delay affects about 150,000 tons of wheat that had been scheduled for shipment in late August under Food for Peace loans. The shipment will probably be postponed at least until the end of September, depending on the storage situation then, James Hutchinson of the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said.

"To my knowledge, no new ships have gone out in the last few weeks," he said.

Sen. Henry Bellmon, R-Okla., last week released a field report from a U.S. Agency for International Development employee urging suspension of shipments "until all grain in the hired facilities are insured good storage conditions."

The document, drawn up by Robert Gonzalez, confirmed reports of rot and infestation. It told of an inspection trip that turned up many examples of wheat and rice heavily infested by rodents and weevils; a rice depot where fungus-covered bags emitted "an unbearably stinking smell," and wheat declared unfit last Oct. 29 still occupying needed storage space.

Sen. Bellmon said that it would be "criminal" for the United States to continue food shipments to Bangladesh. Sen. Bellmon represents a major wheat-growing state, but most of the about 450,000 tons shipped to Bangladesh this year has been soft red winter wheat, grown east of the Mississippi River.

Shipments of 600,000 tons of wheat and 200,000 tons of rice, valued at \$141.5 million, was earmarked for Bangladesh this fiscal year under Public Law 480, also called Food for Peace.

Mr. Hutchinson said yesterday he did not know how much of the wheat and rice shipped to Bangladesh this year had spoiled.

"We were not aware of any problems until late March," he said.

According to the report, CIA agents were in direct contact with Am-Lash, a code-named agent, official told him in October, 1963, that he was the personal representative of the President's brother, then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

The report noted that "various reports received by the CIA during the fall of 1963 contained information which should have raised questions about the operation's security," including a suggestion that Am-Lash was a double agent keeping Mr. Castro informed of the plot. On Nov. 23, 1963, a CIA agent met with Am-Lash to give him a poison-pen device.

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Madrid Holds 11 Protesters After Anti-Government Rally

MADRID, June 23 (UPI).—Police today released all but 11 of the 30 persons they detained last night during anti-government street demonstrations in Madrid.

A police statement said the 11 have been fined between 10,000 and 50,000 pesetas (\$183 and \$750) and were turned over to the courts. The police accused them of offenses ranging from attacking policemen to publicly insulting King Juan Carlos.

The arrests were made at the end of the biggest opposition street protest seen in Madrid since the civil war ended 37 years ago. Police said that 20,000 persons took part, but Spanish news reports put the number at twice as many or more.

The news agency Citra, for example, said that an estimated 40,000 persons took part in two street demonstrations in central Madrid. The demonstrations were authorized by police as a protest against the cost of living, a government-decreed wage freeze, the lack of community facilities in industrial districts and the high cost of education.

But large groups among the demonstrators turned the protest into an anti-government demonstration, calling for liberty and amnesty for political prisoners.

The incidents occurred when police ordered participants of one demonstration to end their protest before their allotted 30 minutes was up.

The demonstrations were called by neighborhood and housewife associations, parent-teacher groups and the outlawed workers' commissions' labor unions. The government believes all these groups are infiltrated by Communists.

The demonstrations, as well as similar but smaller and more peaceful rallies held earlier in several cities, have been permitted by police under a new law that grants Spaniards a limited right of assembly and demonstration. Permission for such street protest has to be requested 10 days in advance and can be refused.

Report Faults FBI and CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

recommended that the investigation be continued by the new, permanent Senate Intelligence Committee. The assassination report was the last work of a temporary, special intelligence committee which is now out of existence.

The report said that senior government officials "wanted the investigation completed promptly and all conspiracy rumors dispelled." According to the report, within 14 hours of Kennedy's death, the FBI had narrowed the focus of its investigation to Oswald alone and within weeks issued a report concluding that Oswald was the sole assassin.

The late J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, "perceived the Warren Commission as an adversary" which might criticize the bureau's monitoring of Oswald's activities before the assassination and its investigation of the killing itself, today's report said.

Hoover concealed from the commission the fact that 17 FBI agents had been disciplined for their failure to recognize Oswald as a security threat. The commission also was never told about the FBI's destruction of a threatening note which Oswald had delivered to bureau offices in Dallas several days before the Kennedy killing.

Angered by the commission's criticism of the FBI's performance, Hoover on two occasions "asked for all derogatory material on Warren Commission members and staff contained in the FBI files," according to the report.

The report strongly criticized the CIA for failing to inform the commission of the potential significance of a 1963 plot involving an undercover agent, code-named Am-Lash, in a plot to kill Mr. Castro.

According to the report, CIA agents were in direct contact with Am-Lash, a code-named agent, official told him in October, 1963, that he was the personal representative of the President's brother, then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy.

The report noted that "various reports received by the CIA during the fall of 1963 contained information which should have raised questions about the operation's security," including a suggestion that Am-Lash was a double agent keeping Mr. Castro informed of the plot. On Nov. 23, 1963, a CIA agent met with Am-Lash to give him a poison-pen device.

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Time Feeling Pressure

Rhodesia Charges U.S., U.K. are Encouraging Guerrillas

By Bernard Weinraub

LANSBURY, Rhodesia, June 23—The government charged today that the United States and Britain were abetting guerrillas from Mozambique, a blunt, tense speech at the end of Parliament, President Uthman said that Rhodesia was under mounting pressure, marked by "psychological and economic warfare and terrorism." He said that the United States and Britain were abetting guerrillas from Mozambique, a blunt, tense speech at the end of Parliament, President Uthman said that Rhodesia was under mounting pressure, marked by "psychological and economic warfare and terrorism."

Roman's Gift to U.S. Stolen

ROME, June 23 (Reuters)—A \$100,000 necklace with precious stones stolen from a jewelry shop in the Via Veneto yesterday, a gift from the Smithsonian Institution as a gift to the U.S. people during next year's Bicentennial celebration, was insured.

S. Newsmen in Accused of ing in Russia

BOW, June 23 (UPI)—An weekly newspaper repeated charges that three U.S. correspondents in Moscow were "caught red-handed" in military information. The newspaper, Literaturnaya Gazeta, denounced the three as "spies" pursuing "imperialist" activities. The charges were made in a column headed "The U.S. Press in Russia: A New Chapter in the History of Espionage." The column said that the three correspondents were "caught red-handed" in military information. The newspaper, Literaturnaya Gazeta, denounced the three as "spies" pursuing "imperialist" activities. The charges were made in a column headed "The U.S. Press in Russia: A New Chapter in the History of Espionage."

alia Calls a Haltooting of Emus

TE, Australia, June 23—Authorities have stepped up the slaughter of thousands of emus, big flightless birds, as starvation in the desert. The emus have begun to patrol the perimeter fence keeping them from lush agricultural land in the southwest corner of Australia. A flock of emus is headed south along the fence and last week it was a 3,000 had been shot by hunters.

No Decision Yet By Angola Court

LYONDA, Angola, June 23—The Angolan court trying 13 white mercenaries, who face possible death sentences for their role in the former Portuguese colony's civil war, today continued its delay on a decision in the case. Presiding Judge Ernesto Teixeira da Silva had said at the end of the court hearings last week that he expected to pass the sentences by the middle of this week. But there was no word from the judges today and Angolan officials limited their comments to saying they expected the sentences to be announced no later than next Monday.

Mrs. Black Is Confirmed
WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Shirley Temple Black, 48, former Ambassador to Ghana, as chief of protocol.



TAKING OVER—Two of the 42 British women who replaced a male crew on the British schooner Sir Winston Churchill for the last leg, Bermuda to Newport, R.I., of the transatlantic Tall Ships race.

Young Navy Officer Is Found Guilty in Collision Fatal to 8

By Bill McAllister

NORFOLK, Va., June 23 (WF)—A Navy judge yesterday found a young officer guilty in the fiery collision of the aircraft carrier Kennedy and the cruiser Belknap, but declined to punish him for the fatal accident.

Capt. Ferdinand Salomon, 24, the judge, told Lt. (jg) Kenneth Knoll, 26, "The Navy can ill afford to lose the services of an officer of your caliber," and in an unusual move said he would impose no punishment.

Acting seven months to the day after the two ships collided in the Indian Sea off the coast of Italy, Capt. Salomon found Lt. Knoll guilty of three charges of violating Navy regulations while he was in charge of the Belknap Nov. 22. Eight sailors were killed and 48 injured in the accident, one of the worst in Navy peacetime operations.

A month ago, another Navy judge cleared the Belknap's commanding officer, Capt. Walter Shafer, of criminal responsibility for the collision, despite a Navy tradition that holds the commanding officer responsible for whatever happens to his ship.

No Comment
Lt. Knoll refused to comment on his conviction. His father, a retired Navy captain, said, however, that the conviction places a new burden on Navy officers of the deck, the men charged with responsibility for maneuvering ships. "Young ODS now hear what has been for centuries the captain's responsibility for a safe operation" of the ship, the elder Mr. Knoll said.

After deliberating three hours and 15 minutes, Capt. Salomon announced his verdict without mentioning the outcome of the

previous trial. He found Lt. Knoll guilty of disobeying Navy operating instructions, causing government property to be destroyed and "hazarding" a Navy ship.

Lt. Knoll, who faced a possible two years' imprisonment and dismissal from the service, refused to say whether he hopes to remain in the Navy. As a practical matter, his conviction makes any future promotions unlikely and thus will probably force his resignation, according to Navy spokesmen.

"I hope I can get back to some useful work," Lt. Knoll said after the verdict.

Unblemished Record
Capt. Salomon cited Lt. Knoll's previously unblemished record and said imprisonment would serve no purpose. "You need neither to be rehabilitated nor deterred," he said.

Although the judge found Lt. Knoll guilty on each of the three charges against him, he said the actions that led to the collision were "neither willful nor malicious."

Review of Lt. Knoll's sentence by the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who convened the court-martial, is automatic. One of Lt. Knoll's lawyers said the young officer would file an argument with the Navy, seeking to overturn the conviction, one of the few ever handed down for "hazarding" a Navy ship.

The man Lt. Knoll called to defend his reputation was Capt. Shafer, 47, who is still fighting a letter of reprimand he received as a result of the collision. He praised Lt. Knoll for his actions in fighting the fire that followed the collision and said he still regarded him as an "outstanding" officer.

Artists Get Tax Break In U.S. Bill

Donations of Works Could Be Deducted

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 23 (NYT)—Legislation that would allow artists—visual, literary or musical—to deduct the value of works donated to museums, libraries or universities for income-tax purposes has been introduced in Congress. Donations of political papers by government officials, however, would not qualify.

Those present yesterday at a Capitol Hill news conference on the bill included two of its Senate sponsors, Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Claiborne Pell, D-R.I.; two artists, Robert Rauschenberg and James Rosenquist; J. Carter Brown of the National Gallery of Art; and Walter Hoes of the National Collection of Fine Arts. The legislation is in the form of an amendment to the pending tax bill.

Sen. Javits said the amendment to the 1969 Tax Reform Act that withdrew a previous similar provision for works of art had been "a tragic loss of cultural enrichment to the general public." As an example, he said that New York City's Museum of Modern Art had received only 28 donations in the four-year period of 1972-75, compared with 125 donations by artists in the two years, 1968-69. "Other museums throughout the country," he said, "report similar experiences."

"Little Bit Bitter"

Mr. Rauschenberg, one of the leaders of the neo-dada generation of artists, said the proposed amendment would make it much easier for artists to donate their works: "I always say 'yes,' but I find myself feeling just a little bit lonely or bitter about it."

Mr. Rosenquist, one of the founders of the pop-art movement, also spoke briefly in support of the amendment.

The measure, of which Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., is also a sponsor, would limit the amount that could be deducted by an artist in any year to \$25,000. The donated material would have to be of "historical, artistic, musical or literary significance."

It also includes a paragraph specifying that it shall not apply to "any letter, memorandum or similar property which was written, prepared or produced by or for an individual while he held an office under the government of the United States or of any state or political subdivision thereof" if it related to his official duties.

The previous provision gained particular notoriety after it was learned that former President Richard Nixon claimed a deduction for the donation of his vice-presidential papers. It was later found that the deed of gift had been backdated to fall before the provision had been rescinded, and the claim was disallowed.

Envoy Daughter Dies Of Wounds in Quebec

QUEBEC CITY, June 23 (Reuters)—The 17-year-old daughter of Zaire's ambassador to Canada died in a hospital yesterday, five days after she was stabbed at Laval University, police said. Marthe Tshimbaranga was stabbed 17 times in the back and throat Friday night. Her 28-year-old uncle, Franklin Ngdie Badibanga, has been charged in connection with the killing.

After More Than Decade of Talks

U.S. Finally Gives Embassy Plans to Russia

By Howard A. Tyner

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—U.S. diplomats recently handed over to Soviet officials three bulky brown paper rolls—each weighing more than 100 pounds—containing the final blueprints and technical drawings for a new U.S. Embassy here.

For both sides it was a significant step in an extraordinarily complicated, expensive and drawn-out undertaking. But the whole thing still is far from completion. Negotiations on the building of a new U.S. Embassy here and a Soviet diplomatic complex in Washington have been going on for more than a decade. Yet not a single brick has been laid on either site and neither embassy is likely to be completed before the 1980s.

U.S. officials described the sprawling embassy compound planned for Moscow as the biggest and most expensive overseas construction project ever launched by the State Department.

The total cost is estimated at \$100 million.

Expanding Mission

The move was made necessary by a rapid expansion of manpower at the U.S. mission here—now totaling 145 diplomats and their families—that resulted in overcrowding at the present embassy.

Officials also want to eliminate housing problems caused by a shortage of adequate apartments in Moscow by having living quarters for the bulk of the staff on the embassy grounds.

The blueprints handed over on April 26 for Soviet approval show an almost self-sufficient community situated on a 10-acre site just behind the present embassy building. Walled and sprinkled with trees, the new compound will be house-shaped and will include a school, 130 apartments, a seven-floor chancery building, a movie theater, cafeteria, gymnasium, medical offices and underground parking for 125 vehicles.

The building of new embassies here and in Washington is governed by two basic agreements reached in talks that began in the mid-1960s. One, signed in 1968, settled on sites in the respective capitals, and the other, signed in 1972, included the conditions of construction.

They cover in detail such topics as preparation of the sites (done by the host country free of charge), whether building materials can be imported duty free (they can) and the maximum height of each chancery (577 feet in Moscow and 446 feet in Washington).

Panama Says U.S. Must Go by 2000

PANAMA CITY, June 23 (UPI)—Foreign Minister Aquilino Boyd told ambassadors of the Organization of American States this week that his country wants the United States completely out of the Canal Zone by the year 2000.

Mr. Boyd gave the diplomats what appeared to be a promise to perpetuate the U.S. policy of keeping the canal open to all nations and charging reasonable tolls.

He said it was Panama's goal to gain "sovereignty through full exercise of our jurisdiction of the so-called Panama Canal Zone with complete and exclusive control of that zone and the canal... not later than the year 2000."

Each side agrees to provide the site for 85 years rent free, not to "create or permit conditions that will interfere with full access to them and their proper use and enjoyment."

Because of the complicated design of the U.S. Embassy—and because, under an agreement, work here and in Washington must proceed simultaneously—construction is not expected to begin until at least next year.

Before that, there must be yet another round of negotiations on contracting out the building. That involves the delicate question of how much work each country

will insist on doing itself and how much it will permit workers from the other side to do.

Preliminary U.S. plans call for the Russians to carry out all excavation, landscaping and much of the basic structural work, with Americans or Western Europeans brought in to handle the finishing.

A bigger problem that may cause delays is the 1980 Olympic Games, to be held in Moscow. The Soviet Union already has a shortage of skilled construction workers but U.S. officials fear the situation could become worse as manpower is diverted to pre-Olympic building programs.

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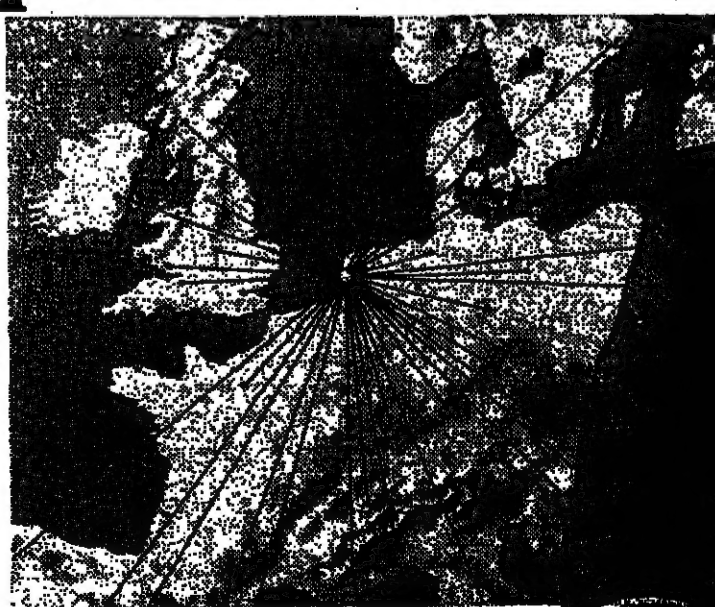
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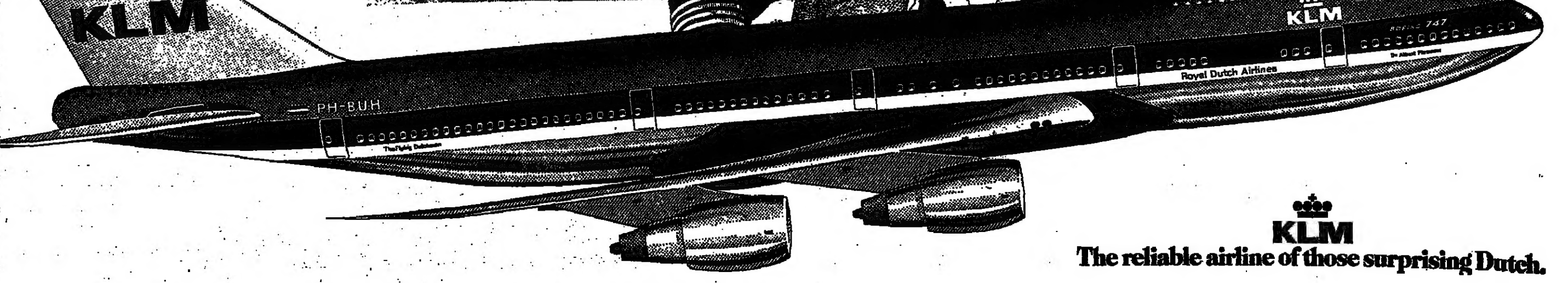
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U.S. Educational Impact of Busing Unknown

place in the future energy scene," L.F. Kirpatrick, president of the government-owned Nova Scotia Power Corp., and vice-president of the Fundy Tidal Power Corp., the body in charge of the preliminary studies in the bay, said in an interview.

8 Killed in Polish Mill

WARSAW, June 23 (AP).—A concrete roof collapsed in a flax-fiber mill in Zmigrod, western Poland, killing 8 women and injuring 17 persons, a local newspaper reported today.

Then Mrs. Ford stood and asked the audience of 2,500 to observe a moment of prayer. "Dear Father in Heaven," the First Lady began, her voice trembling. "We ask Thy blessing on this magnificent man. We know you can take care of him . . ."

... sudden danger on the road—
... script at other times in their
lives.

Thomas Jefferson's uniquely
creative script confirms this au-
thor [of the declaration] as the
spiritual and intellectual star in
the great galaxy of signers. Mr.
Anthony wrote in the *Baltimore*
... nial issue of the *Federalist*

... beautifully penned than was cus-
tomary for him," he wrote. Could
it be "that the famous and bril-
liant man . . . was feeling the
pangs of death? Or was he, in
meditative and not in plain
mood, on that world-changing
document?"

Mr. Anthony said that other

... home to them.

"We heard that the drive
Lebanon stopped the car,"
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... ally, alien

**Senate Ratifies
Pact With Swiss**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (Reu-
ters).—The Senate this week

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Canada's House Votes to Bar Public-Backed Death Penalty

By Eric Malling

OTTAWA, June 23 (UPI).—Canada's House of Commons today defied public opinion and voted to abolish the death penalty.

The vote of 133-125 that ended a crossing of party lines, approved the principle of abolishing the hanging sentence for premeditated murder on terms of at least 10 years.

The fourth legislative act in 10 years to resolve an issue that has divided members of Parliament and upset the public since the last Canadian vote in 1962.

The principle approved, it is expected to pass through the Senate and the House of Commons by the end of the month, it would become law.

The bill would save 11 convicted killers now on death row. Three persons found guilty of shooting policemen are scheduled to be hanged July 15.

The vote paves the way for Canada to join Sweden in abolishing the death penalty for all crimes. Britain has abolished capital punishment for all crimes but treason, and Israel for all crimes but genocide, government researchers said.

Members of Parliament have been under strong pressure from their constituents to protect the death penalty and see to its implementation. Opinion polls consistently show that Canadians favor capital punishment by more than 80 per cent.

Murders in Canada have more than doubled since the last hanging in 1963—from 218 that year to 545 in 1974.

After earlier unsuccessful attempts at abolition, Parliament in 1967 voted to limit the death penalty for a five-year trial period to killers of police and prison guards. The compromise law was extended in 1973, but it satisfied neither retentionists nor abolitionists, and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau was under tremendous pressure either to carry out a hanging or change the law.

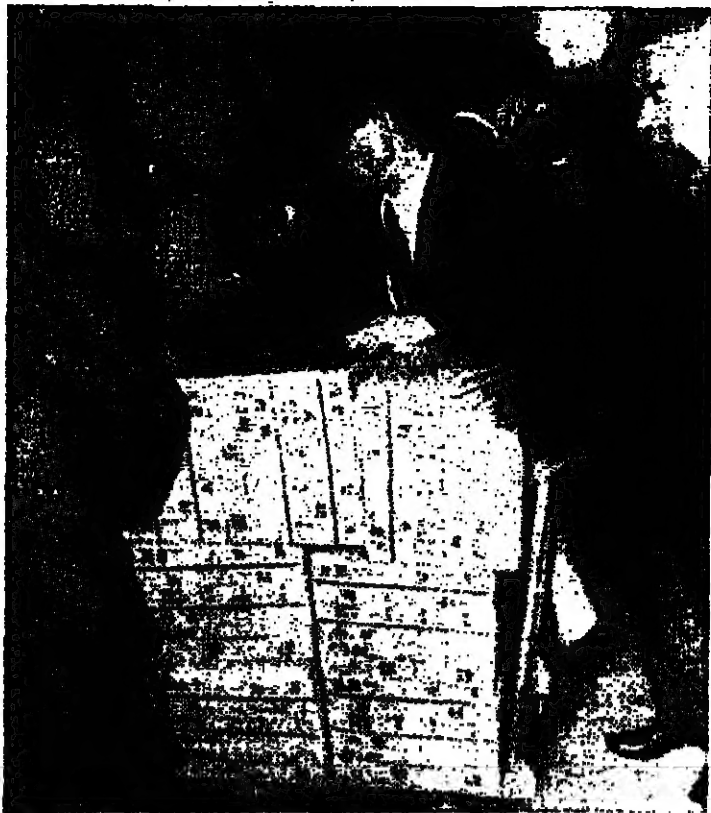
Mr. Trudeau is an abolitionist and has committed all executions since he came to power in 1968. He warned Parliament last week that "those who vote against the bill for whatever reason, cannot escape their share of responsibility for the hangings which will take place if this bill is defeated."

It is not merely how the law of the land will be written, but also whether some human beings will live or die.

Staff Discounted
Few members of Parliament thought he was bluffing. The proposed law provides mandatory 25-year sentences for first-degree murder but they may be reviewed by a court after 10 years.

First-degree murder includes killings which are premeditated, involve police or prison guards, and those committed during rape, kidnapping or hijacking. The average time served now for such murders is 11 years. All other murders would face at least 10 years without parole. The abolition bill is also buttressed with what the government calls its "peace and security package" that would restrict parole and require the registering of all firearms.

Although handguns already are tightly controlled in Canada, the new bill would require that owners of any kind of firearm pass a fitness test and provide references as to their mental stability.



DOCUMENTS SEIZED—Policemen carting away boxes of papers from the head office of Nippon Airways in Tokyo after raid in connection with Lockheed scandal.

Lockheed Bribery Figure in Japan Reportedly Admits He Took Payoff

TOKYO, June 23 (UPI).—One of four men arrested on charges of violating Japan's foreign exchange law, in connection with the \$12-million Lockheed bribery scandal, admitted receiving nearly \$70,000 in payoffs from the U.S. aircraft company, Tokyo newspapers said today.

They said that Taduo Ueki, chief of the business and international departments of All-Nippon Airways, told investigators he received \$69,000 from A.E. El-Hot, former head of Lockheed's Tokyo office, in June, 1974.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police special task force assigned to the case did not deny or confirm the reports.

Mr. Ueki, two other ANA officials and Toshiharu Okubo, former managing director and now adviser to Marubeni Corp., were arrested yesterday.

Yuji Sawa, managing director, Eisayori Aoki, chief of the accounting department, and Mr. Ueki are charged with receiving \$70,000 in payoffs from Lockheed. Mr. Okubo was arrested on suspicion of giving false testimony before a parliamentary committee probing the case.

His company was Lockheed's agent here. As a result of the reported acknowledgment of the illegal payments by Mr. Ueki, the newspaper report said, parliament moved a step closer to a possible indictment of Mr. Okubo, who denied any involvement in the affair.

Arms-Limit Talks Held
GENEVA, June 23 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators today held their 163rd meeting of the current round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT).

The next meeting was scheduled for next Wednesday.

Official sources in Abidjan gave little credence to the report. They said the Conakry radio had repeatedly warned of such attacks but none had taken place since November, 1970, when an invasion force landed at Conakry.

Conakry radio, monitored here, said Monday that, according to information received from abroad, units of mercenaries, mostly Guinean exiles, have assembled along the border of the Ivory Coast and Senegal.

Guinea Reports Invasion Threat
ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, June 23 (Reuters).—Guinea's state radio has claimed that mercenaries with armored cars have massed on the country's borders and are preparing to overthrow the government of President Sekou Touré.

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Finnish Communists Divided Over Participation in Regime

By Christopher S. Wren

HELSINKI (UPI).—After six months in the five-party coalition government, Finland's Communist party has been divided even further.

While Communists in Italy and France are seeking to obtain a share of national power, Communists here have appeared uncomfortable about taking government responsibility in a country beset by inflation, unemployment and trade deficits.

With the Finnish party's minority Socialist wing on the outside and attacking the Communist moderates who are Cabinet ministers, it has taken the insistence of President Urho Kekkonen to keep the party in the coalition, formed late last year. Communists hold four of the 18 Cabinet portfolios.

The coalition is led by the agrarian Centre party and includes the Social Democrats and the Liberal and Swedish People's parties.

Split Widens

Several Western diplomats say they believe that Communist participation in the government has not pleased the Kremlin because it has meant worsening the split in the Finnish party. The hard-line minority has consistently opposed entering the coalition while the moderate majority has sought broader popular support by taking on more national duties.

The party chairman, Aaro Saaremaa, who heads the majority moderate wing, spoke in April of building a "blue and white" Communist. Those are Finland's national colors. His remark evoked the French Communist call for a "socialism in the colors of France."

The Finns themselves caution against drawing conclusions to apply elsewhere in Europe from the complex Finnish political scene, in which the 10 parties in parliament have seemed united only in pursuing a foreign policy that would not offend the neighboring Soviet Union.

Yet the Finnish experience suggests that Communists who operate by democratic rules in Western Europe may find themselves saddled with the same problems they criticize in other parties, but without the leverage to enact their own, more radical, solutions.

Losses 'Halo'

The Finnish Communist party has been in coalition governments twice before, once after World War II and again from 1966 to 1971. One consequence, according to a Finnish journalist, was that "the Communists lost their halo and were seen as a party no more able to solve the country's problems than anyone else."

After 6 Months of Quarreling

By Christopher S. Wren

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ly of soak-the-rich taxes and more state bank loans. But the appeal of the Communists has also been hampered by their persistent infighting.

The moderate wing of the party, headed by Mr. Saaremaa, reportedly represents about 55 per cent of the rank and file. The hard-line, or Socialist, wing, led by Taisto Sittala, is said to draw the remaining 45 per cent, including young radicals who might be Maoists or Trotskyists elsewhere in Europe.



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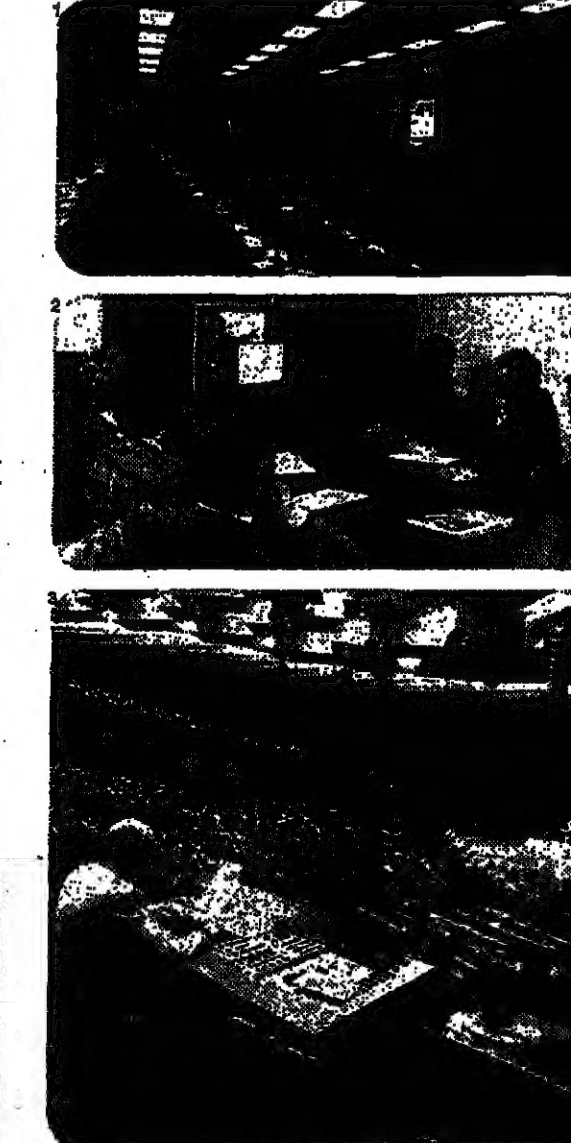
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Master Official Killed as Killer

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—A New Jersey Teamster "who was a focus of inquiry in the disappearance of union President James R. Bevel" has been indicted with her men on federal kidnap and conspiracy charges.

The 47-year-old woman, who was charged in the disappearance of Bevel, was indicted today on charges of kidnapping and conspiracy. She was charged with the kidnapping and death of Bevel, who was a prominent leader of the Teamsters union.

Bevel was kidnapped in 1968 and his body was found in 1970. The woman, who was charged with the kidnapping and death of Bevel, was indicted today on charges of kidnapping and conspiracy.

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Italy's Vote: An Impasse...

Now the fun begins in Italy—or continues, depending on how one looks at it. For Italian voters, in the parliamentary elections, have recreated the conditions for a political impasse very like that which has already had so profound and unhappy an effect on the ability of their government to govern. The Christian Democrats did well. So did the Communists. The lesser parties—Socialists, Social Democrats, Liberals, neo-Fascists and the rest—saw their constituencies shrink. The result is a good news-bad news story. The good news is that a major Western European democracy seems to be moving away from its splinter politics toward something approximating a two-party system. The bad news is that the two parties are (1) the used-up Christian Democrats, who have been presiding over Italian fortunes to ever less effect for about 30 years and (2) the Italian Communist party.

We expect that in the aftermath of the voting there will be a veritable blizzard of proposals for deals, trade-offs, and rearrangements of power for purposes of creating a new government, something akin to one of those snowstorms that take place inside a glass paperweight. But when the thing is finally righted and set to rest, and when the flurry of propositions and counterpropositions has subsided, the central feature of the Italian political scene will remain unchanged. It is that Italy's Communists have become a power and a party that must be reckoned with by any government that hopes to govern and that unless they are given some degree of responsibility and—yes—authority, the Italian political and economic scene is likely to become even more chaotic than it is now.

These things are understood in Rome, never mind that the Christian Democrats who understand them generally prefer to pretend otherwise. In fact, it is sometimes said that the so-called "historic compromise" between the Communists and the government has already been made—but by telephone. For there is little question that, their protestations to the contrary notwithstanding, the Christian Democrats who have been running the Italian government have been tacitly working for months with the (equally tacit) cooperation of the Communists who were already the second biggest party in the Parliament before the recent elections. The question now is one of forms.

We are no more cheerful about this state of affairs than we presume Secretary Kissinger to be. We wish the Communists were

not so strong in Italy. We think their presence in a government poses certain dangers to both Italian democracy and the vitality of European economic and defense institutions of which Italy is a part, and we think this is true even though we recognize the substantial distance Mr. Berlinguer's Communists have traveled from the gospel according to Lenin and Leonid Brezhnev. We might add we also think their success is a reproach to the democratic parties of Italy whose own corruption and failure and indifference have done so much to fuel the Communist success.

The awful irony of what has happened in Italy is that it may not be possible in the Italian case for a democracy to govern itself without the cooperation of its Communist party. It is far from certain that the Christian Democrats are prepared to take the really tough financial and economic steps that will be required if the lira is not simply to go out the window, if the inflation is not to skyrocket to new heights and if the consequent social upheavals and unrest are not to make everything dramatically worse. Maybe nobody can control the Italian unions—but surely they cannot be made to accept a new austerity without the compliance and support of the country's principal working class party. And maybe a Communist presence in government of some kind would induce a further flight of money from Italy—but without the cooperation of the Communists it seems all but certain that no Italian government is going to risk the difficult steps that will be required to arrest the sag of international confidence in the Italian economy.

We note with sorrow that while there is a great deal of anxiety in the East about whether the Italian Communist party has or has not moved away from some of the alarming precepts of Lenin and Marx, there is very little argument over whether the more churchly politicians of Italy are faithful to the Sermon on the Mount. A lot of people have simply given up on Italy's familiar rulers. They are, in a special way, the authors of the Italian political disaster. Reforming and renewing the alternatives to Communism will be the great long-range challenge to Italian politicians who are also Italian patriots. For the short term, the question is one of arranging a government that can function because it reflects the will and authority of the Italian people. It will be a tricky—and dangerous—business.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

...And a Reprieve

Italy's Christian Democratic party has survived the most critical test of its 30 years in office. But the most powerful Communist party in the Western world has collected its biggest share ever of the votes for both houses of Parliament and remains in position to influence the course of Italian politics in a major way.

These are the two most important results of the elections for Italy's seventh Parliament since the founding of the republic in 1948. They do not presage clear sailing for the government—the 39th of the postwar period—that now must be formed to tackle chronic problems exacerbated by a long political hiatus and a divisive, polarizing election campaign.

Burdened by the usual liabilities of a party too long in power, as well as by raging inflation, a sagging currency and unemployment of 12 million, the Christian Democrats won their reprieve mostly by a campaign aimed at scaring Italian voters to death with the prospect of Communist rule. They regained the vital ground they lost in regional elections last year at the expense of their former democratic coalition partners, but also evidently from voters who usually support the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement.

Their victory is not likely to produce a climate favorable to the formation of an effective democratic coalition. And the fact that the Christian Democrats reverted to the virulent anti-Communism of the cold war period is certain to make it more difficult for them to obtain Communist support

or neutrality for such severe measures as the kind of wage restraint on the trade unions that is essential for Italy's economic recovery.

These aspects of the election do not mean that it was in any sense a victory for the Italian left, however. The Communist gains were certainly less than the party's leaders and many anti-Communists had expected; and they were achieved almost entirely at the expense of Italy's mercantile Socialists. The voters obviously punished the Socialist party for the fact that it had, for practical reasons, broken down the last two governments and precipitated a full year ahead of schedule the parliamentary elections that no one else wanted.

The Socialists, who once commanded the support of one Italian voter in every five and who outpolled the Communists in the first postwar election in 1948, paid the price for maneuvers designed to keep them from being squeezed out of contention between the Catholic party on one side and the Communists on the other. Their losses to the Communists further polarize Italy's political spectrum and may make negotiations for a new governing coalition more difficult to achieve than ever.

The Christian Democrats now have a chance—perhaps their last chance—to effect the "national renewal" they have promised. It must be high priority for Italy's allies, and especially the United States, to help in every honorable way—particularly by economic cooperation and assistance—to insure the success of that last chance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

India's Nuclear Plans

Ever since India's nuclear explosion in May, 1974, Indira Gandhi has been protesting that her country intends to use atomic energy exclusively for peaceful purposes. But at the same time she has refused to sign the [nuclear] nonproliferation treaty, which was one of the reasons why Canada canceled its nuclear support. There are reports that the Soviet Union reacted negatively to Indian requests to fill the breach left by Canada's withdrawal, and this may have had some-

thing to do with India's very ambivalent attitude to nuclear-free zones, which it supports for the Middle East but rejects for South Asia. None of this hindered the Indian newspapers from accusing Pakistan of military nuclear ambitions when that country signed an agreement with France for a plutonium installation. And now India is itself planning the extension of various plants producing that essential ingredient of atomic bombs.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 24, 1901

PARIS.—A phenomenal heat wave has been experienced all over Europe from Spain to Russia. In Spain temperatures rose to 37 degrees centigrade in the shade. Birds fell from the trees and innumerable people have been prostrated by sunstroke. Fatal attacks of syncope brought on by the heat are numerous. Seven deaths have so far been reported.

Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1926

NEW YORK.—With guns booming, sirens shrieking and planes roaring overhead, New York and the nation joined yesterday to welcome home the first two men to fly over the top of the world (the North Pole). Lieutenant Commander Richard Byrd and his pilot, Floyd Bennett, Mayor Walker and government officials led the welcoming committee.



A Letter to White South Africa

By Alan Paton

JOHANNESBURG.—South Africa: Where are you going? This question is not original. It was first used, I remember rightly, by Prof. B. B. Keet of the Stellenbosch Seminary, more than 20 years ago.

The flood of racial legislation of the National party government appalled him, and he wrote it all down.

The laws were to him a denial of the Christian religion, which he took seriously. This did not make him popular, but he did not write for popularity. He wrote for justice and righteousness, and he wrote for us too, us, all the people of South Africa.

I am not writing for all the people of South Africa. I am writing for its white people. White people cannot write for black people any more. Yet in a way, I too am writing for us all.

Repents

What do we, the white people of South Africa, after that week of desolation, do first?

The first thing we do is to repent of our wickedness, of our arrogance, of our complacency, of our blindness.

There has been much evil in South Africa. The killing of Dr. Melville, the friend and servant of Swarthout, was evil, the killing of Hector Pieterse, 15-year-old schoolboy, was evil. The burning of schools, churches (nurseries), clinics, shops, universities was evil. The hatred, for whatever the cause, was evil.

And behind all this evil stand we, the white people of South Africa. The "whites" (things who looked) are evil, but we made them. They are the outcasts of our affluent society. And unless we can understand our guilt, we shall never understand anything at all.

The compulsory teaching through the medium of Afrikaans (the language of the white descendants of Dutch settlers) is the immediate cause. But the deeper cause is the whole pattern of discriminatory laws.

Who are the agitators? They are the discriminatory laws.

It is fantastic that a minister should accuse anonymous agitators. They are not anonymous, they can all be given names.

They are the Group Areas Act, the separate universities, the Mixed Marriages Act, the abolition of parliamentary representation for African and colored people and a dozen other laws.

That there are human agitators as well, no one can doubt. But their weapons are the discriminatory laws, the laws of apartheid.

Do you think that our immutable doctrine of the separation of the races has brought peace and concord to South Africa?

Do you as Christians believe that the poor should pay for the poor, that you should spend between 400 rands (94¢) and 500 rands a year on the education of each white child, and between 30 rands and 40 rands on each black child?

Do you as Christians believe that white industry should be maintained at the cost of the integrity of black family life?

Do you believe that your separate universities have encouraged the growth of wholesome national identities, cooperating gladly with others in a multinational country?

Do you believe that you can move away from racial discrimination until you repeal discriminatory laws?

There are other questions, but these are enough.

The blame does not lie wholly with the nationalist government. It lies with us all. The English-speaking people are also responsible.

But the greater portion of the blame, and the greater portion of the responsibility, lie with the National party. They have the power. They are the ones who have exalted law and order above justice. And by law and order they mean that kind of law and order which keeps them in power.

I am not going to suggest what our rulers should do now. They are intelligent enough to know, even if they are at the moment psychologically incapacitated. I shall ask one question instead.

Right Honorable the Prime Minister, a great responsibility lies on you. But if you regard yourself as first and last an Afrikaner, you will not save our country. You will not even save Afrikanerdom.

You must be able to transcend your racial origins in a time of crisis, such as this undoubtedly

is. Instead of declaring that you are determined to maintain law and order, could you not assure us that you are determined to find out—without prejudice—why law and order have broken down, and to put the wrong things right?

After repentance comes amendment of life.

South African novelist Alan Paton, long a critic of his country's racial policies, wrote this article, which was published in the Johannesburg Star this week.

Carter and the Universities

By James Reston

BOSTON.—Jimmy Carter was not Harvard University's favorite presidential candidate, but now that he has captured the Democratic party, the Harvardians are beginning to come around to his side, and a lot of people in this university community are waiting for the phone to ring.

Carter, Reagan and even Ford may be running "against Washington" but a lot of young members of the university faculties around here still want to go there. They know all about the triumphs and tragedies of Kissinger, Bundy, Rostow, McNamara, Schlesinger, Galbraith, Dulles, Richardson and many others, but a new generation has come along since John Kennedy's days, and at least some of them are eager for work in a new administration.

Not Excited

The contrast between the men of the Roosevelt-Kennedy era and the Nixon-Ford era is striking. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., who served Kennedy in the White House, and Kenneth Galbraith, who was Kennedy's ambassador to India, are less involved in Carter's campaign than in any election since the 1930s. But many of the younger faculty members at Harvard and elsewhere in this community want a chance at national service in Washington.

Carter has scarcely had time to think about this problem. Also, he has other people who can help him recruit a knowledgeable staff for the White House, if he's elected, on domestic and foreign affairs. For example, Dean Rusk, former secretary of state now at the University of Georgia; William Friday, president of the University of North Carolina, who may be the most distinguished and experienced educator in the South and certainly one of the very best in

the nation; Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina and now president of Duke University; and Alexander Haig, president of Vanderbilt University.

How to put his small political staff out of Georgia together with the larger staff of experts on national and international policy—this is now Carter's problem. Also, how to pick experts who can help him define the problems of the coming years at the convention and in the campaign—this is what he now has to do in the next few weeks.

Carter has many supporters in Cambridge. Men like Abe Chayes and Dick Neustadt, who worked with Kennedy in the 1960s, and many others at Columbia University in New York and the Brookings Institution in Washington, who are trying to help him, but not had a chance to talk to him personally.

But though Carter has proved to be genuine at picking up delegates in the states, he has done very little so far about mobilizing brains in the universities, South or North. His staff is very small. He confides in very few of them, and they have very little knowledge of or contact with his potential supporters in the industrial or intellectual communities of the North and West.

Turning Soviet Farm Into Special Factories

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The Kremlin has launched a major reform designed to "industrialize" the collective farm system, which is responsible for the chronic troubles of Soviet agriculture. Ultimately the collective farms are to be done away with altogether. To begin with, the mixed farming system under which most collectives grow grain, cattle, vegetables, fruit, and the like, is to be replaced by specialized undertakings.

There will be poultry "factories," pork production "complexes," hot-house "combinates." A collective farm, which may now consist of one or several villages, is said to be too small for efficient production. Several existing farms will join together to form "associations" in which the production of particular agricultural commodities will be concentrated. The intention is that association members should pool their resources in order to finance the scientific and technological advances which an individual farm could not afford.

Under Stalin

Under Stalin, each farm was told exactly what crops to produce, and how much. Since then the system has been gradually but not completely modified, and farms have been given more freedom. Under the new system, "specialization" will require the farms in a given area to concentrate largely on producing grain, or cotton, or milk. The danger is that farms will once again be bound by orders from above, and that the loss of local initiative could lead to loss of efficiency.

The farm "industrialization" program has been promoted for several years by party secretary Leonid Brezhnev, who has repeatedly commended it as the solution to the Soviet Union's agricultural problems. There were some signs of opposition to it in the leadership, and it did not

make much headway at first. number of areas were allowed experiment with the new system, and this has led to the establishment of some 6,000 "specialized farms," which are said to be much more efficient than traditional collective farms. It is the success of this experiment that is given as the reason for the new program. The program is to be announced in a major program of this kind would be a major step in the development of Soviet agriculture. Brezhnev's attitude so suggests that he may have been unable to obtain the consent of his colleagues at a meeting, as a number of signs of the program's success have been noted. His political position is not very strong.

One possible reason for opposition to the reform is the program's effect on the income of the farms. The Kremlin decree gives no figures, and makes no attempt to estimate the effect on the income of the farms. But it is clear from the examples given in the press that the capital investment required to turn the farms into agricultural "factories" is greater than the Soviet economy can provide. In the future, the farms will have to produce more of the things, most of which are not produced elsewhere, and which are not profitable for the state to export. The farms will have to produce more of the things, most of which are not produced elsewhere, and which are not profitable for the state to export.

There have been many calls for reform in Soviet agriculture since the death of Stalin, all of them promising radical improvements. But none of them has been carried out. The one reform which has been carried out is the "collectivization" of the farms, which was a disaster. The farms were forced to produce more of the things, most of which are not produced elsewhere, and which are not profitable for the state to export.

The "link" system looks like the very opposite of industrial farming. A "link" is a team of peasants which need more than half a dozen or more men. The farm assigns to each link a specific area of land and the men look after it all year instead of being sent out to work on one field today, to plow another field tomorrow. A set rate and has great concern about the result of his work. The link, the team of the men depend on how they have looked after it. "own" fields throughout the year and on the yields they have obtained. The Soviet press repeatedly gives instances of links which have grown up twice as large, and some four times as large, as some neighboring fields. But the "link" system remained an experiment because some Soviet leaders felt that it could lead to the loss of the collective farm system. If a small team of a dozen or two families, we would this differ from the family farming? That would still differ a great deal from the family farming.

This year, however, one of Soviet Union's richest agricultural areas, the Stavropol region in southern Russia, is to go completely to the link system. While the farm industrialization is a step forward, the link system is a step back. It is a step back from the family farming, which was the basis of the Soviet economy. The link system is a step back from the family farming, which was the basis of the Soviet economy.

But this is the first time the link system has been allowed to operate as a full-scale experiment. It is a step back from the family farming, which was the basis of the Soviet economy. The link system is a step back from the family farming, which was the basis of the Soviet economy.

If you speak to young men and women in their middle 30s around here who are established in the universities or in the family law firms about what they intend to do in the future, many of them say they are waiting to see what happens in the election. Most of them are hostile to both Ford and Reagan, and vaguely troubled by Carter, but they are not cynical or indifferent to national service. They are merely hoping for a chance to show that a new generation is ready to serve.

SUSAN GRANT, Corfu, Greece.

Palestine Solution

Your editorial "Palestine, and Lebanon" (JUNE 14) was objective and fair in its analysis. In particular, I was pleased and deeply impressed by your concluding observation that the Palestinian call for a secular state in Palestine "may be the only practical solution" for a problem which neither the Arabs nor the Israelis seem capable of resolving in any other fashion. Your wise and humanist approach will, hopefully, educate the Arabs and the Israelis in the interest of peace in Palestine.

M.T. MERTIN, Riyadh.

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How the Normans Turn Pears And Apples Into Potables

By Jon Winroth

IMPROVED, France (DET).—Granite here is renowned for hardness, as many Paris cops testify from the May '68 riots. Norman granite is widely used to pave Paris streets. Granite is a local resource in the Bocage Normand, some 100 kilometers to the east of Mont-Michel in the Bocage Normand. And among the exhibits granite instruments once used for making cider and perry other Norman natural resources.

The apples used for cider may be throwbacks to this primitive wild apple for they are hard, sour little things unfit to eat as they are. Which brings us back to the Granite Museum via the cider mill, a circular stone trough in which a stone or wooden wheel was turned around and around to crush the apples into pulp. In local dialect, *carré* is the name for a room, hence *tour de carré* (around the room) for the cider mill.

The pulp was then spread in layers alternating with *ghat* (yeast) and straw in the wooden press. The press had no slides so the straw overlapped the layers of apple pulp to prevent its squirting out as pressure was applied. The juice ran down through the straw into a groove around the mill, or base, and ran out in front into a collecting basin. This was emptied into barrels where the cider fermented.

All this must be explained in the past tense because no one makes cider with these traditional instruments any longer. Everything is modern—mechanical crushers, presses and pumps to get the juice into stainless steel or cement vats. And most of it today tastes as uninteresting as the modern process sounds. Fortunately, a few producers use the right apples and take enough care to make *cidre bouché* that has a real taste of fruit and makes you want to keep coming back for more. This term refers to the fact that the cider is bottled while it still contains fermentation gas, carbon dioxide, and is stoppered with a cork held in with a wire muzzle.

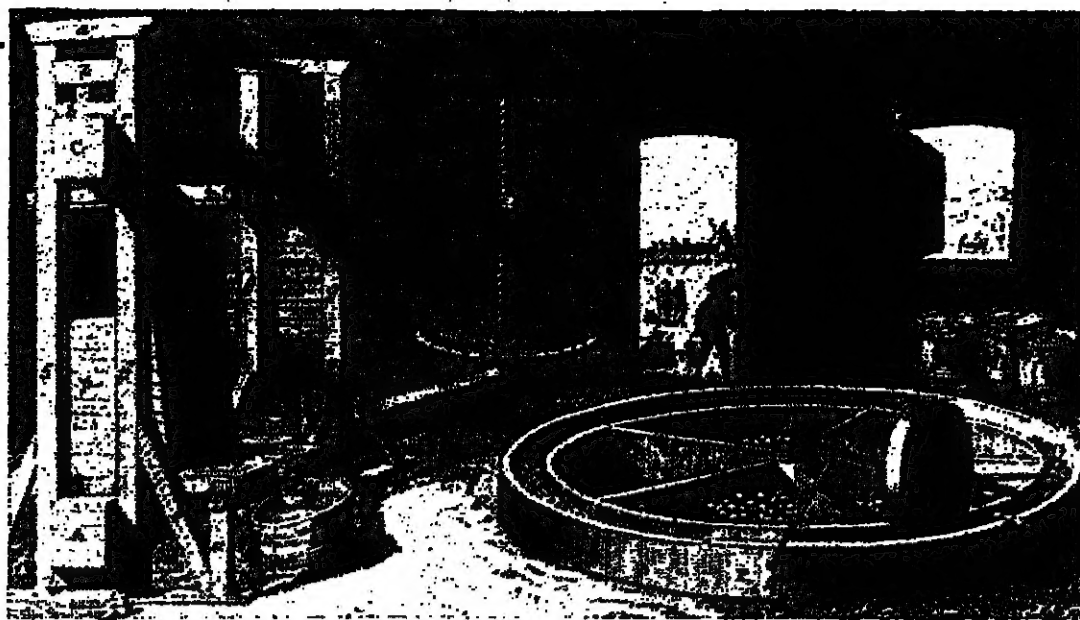
Potré, or perry, is not traditionally exclusive to the Bocage Normand but this must be one of the last regions still making it in France. Its disappearance may be imminent even here, for no one seems to be replanting the sort of pears used to make it. It would be a pity, for perry, made exactly like cider except with pears, is a deliciously light and refreshing drink.

Which brings us back to calvados, for in the Bocage Normand, particularly around the town of Domfront, it is distilled from perry as well as from cider. Seventy-six-year-old Isidore Lemorton at Manilly makes an excellent grower's calvados that is 60 per cent perry and 40 per cent cider. His son is one of the few grower-distillers continuing the family tradition with their own home (and legal) pot stills.

Today there are more than a dozen legal names for calvados, the general term for apple brandy from Normandy. The most famous is Calvados du Pays d'Auge, from the Calvados department, and it has an appellation d'origine contrôlée (a term by no means restricted to the produce of the vine).

For calvados: Isidore Lemorton, La Baillée F&S, 61350 Manilly. Rich, full-bodied calvados of varying ages, many of which have won medals at the Paris Salon International de l'Agriculture.

For cider and perry: Le Bocosor, 50720 Barenton. This establishment for the handicapped markets outstanding *cidre bouché* and *potré* at about 4.50 francs a bottle.



Traditional cider and perry-making machinery from Diderot's "Encyclopédie": Cider mill (tour de carré) with millstone (meule) at right, and wood press, left.

cellent grower's calvados that is 60 per cent perry and 40 per cent cider. His son is one of the few grower-distillers continuing the family tradition with their own home (and legal) pot stills.

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FOOD: Caviar for Breakfast and Other Parisian Snacks

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (DET).—To start the day with sybaritic luxury, drop in at the Maison du Caviar between 9:30 and 11:30 a.m.

The new breakfast (prix fixe: 49.50 francs) at this popular restaurant near the Champs-Élysées, begins with orange juice or a shot of vodka. Second course is a soft boiled egg served with fingers of toasted bread for dipping and a portion of caviar. Third course consists of two fat blind, a slice of smoked salmon, and a pot of *crème fraîche*. Coffee, naturally.

As a late morning repast, it becomes the equivalent of a budget brunch.

(La Maison du Caviar, 21 Rue Quentin-Bauchart, Paris 8.)

If the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, the introduction to a country's culture is via its kitchen. Mrs. Dilek Koc, wife of an economist at OECD, has been winning friends for Turkey, with her dimsum featuring the most interesting cuisine of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Parisians are so delighted with her dishes that she has been obliged to pass out recipes with the speed of a mimeograph machine.

The hot weather favorite with every nationality in the diplomatic colony is a Turkish salad sandwich consisting of *durum* with fresh vegetables. Set on the table a big bowl of chopped tomatoes, green peppers, shredded lettuce, chives, and a white cheese that is known in Paris sometimes by the name of *feta*, sometimes by the name of *fromage de Bulgarie*.

The accompaniment is a plate piled with *durum*, a soft unleavened circular wafer served warm. File some salad in the center. Roll up the *durum* and eat as finger food. With a dollop of cold yoghurt, it is even more refreshing. Iconoclasts make their own salad variations adding chopped celery, carrots, radishes, cucumbers.

Mrs. Koc's approach to *durum* is easy, but it takes time.

Durum
4 cups of flour
1 large egg

1 tsp salt
1 cup water to start. Add in small quantities as needed.

Mix the ingredients and knead well. Break off the dough into pieces the size of a golf ball. Flatten the little balls and roll out as thinly as possible.

Invert a pie pan and set it over a gas flame or an electric plaque. (Use several pans, if you want to hurry up the process.)

Lay the dough on the pie pan. When cooked on one side, turn over. Butter one face, stack the *durum* and cut into quarters.

Up to this point, the work can be done in advance.

When ready to serve, reheat in the oven. Even better is to steam them warm. The *durum* can be kept for several days in the refrigerator and reheated as required.

One of the best bargains in Paris for easy entertaining is the Chope d'Orsay. For parties, minimum of eight guests, the restaurant will open its spacious upstairs dining room. Average cost per head is approximately

FASHION

An Attitude and a Show's Failure

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, June 23 (DET).—The French apparently feel about fashion the way they do about furniture. Only the Louis styles get the general public's attention.

Until the current show at the Palais des Congrès, the only recent exhibition that vaguely qualified as a retrospective was a *Poiret* show at the Musée Jacquemart-André two years ago.

This attitude may be responsible for the fiasco of "Un Siècle de Couture Parisienne" (A Century of Parisian Couture), which opened Saturday and runs until Aug. 1.

Almost all the 130 outfits and 800 documents came from the Union Française des Arts du Costume, a privately run organization that has stocked some 4,500 costumes. Founded in 1949, it first got a locale and financial help from the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The aid was cut off 10 years ago. Since then, the organization has limped along with some funds from the French ready-to-wear industry and a locale lent to them by the Musée des Arts Décoratifs (in the attic of the Musée Nissim de Camondo on Rue de Monceau).

Director Yvonne Deslandes is a well-meaning, hard-working fashion scholar who has been working with the Arts du Costume

for 26 years. She has contributed to a great many exhibitions (including one that just closed at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London) but she lacks panache and a sense of drama.

The show was put together with the help of Bruno du Roselle, president of the organization and also commercial director of the Palais des Congrès. The Palais had some empty space, and he offered it to Miss Deslandes, who organized the show with little time, no money and less imagination. Granted, the Palais des Congrès is a cold piece of architecture. But it is too easy to blame failure on a locale. One cannot help thinking of the magnificent job done by Diana Vreeland, ex-editor of American Vogue, at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. Four years ago, Mrs. Vreeland organized a Balenciaga retrospective and followed it by several fashion exhibitions—all solid hits.

In contrast, the costumes on display in Paris have been broken up into no less than 51 tiny, seemingly unrelated tableaux. The presentation is humorless and has a tired, dusty, old museum feeling about it.

To make matters worse, most of the mannequins are wigless and a lot of dresses need pressing. But the basic elements are there and will captivate the connoisseur, if not the general public. The collection of dresses includes all the big couture names, with the accent on Poiret, Vionnet and Chanel.

Of Chanel, Miss Deslandes said: "I tried to back off a bit on Chanel because one tends to give her credit for everything. Yet, every time I tried to show a garment representative of the times, I simply had to pull out a Chanel."

The documents (some 800 of them letters, pictures, etc.) are fascinating if underplayed.

The most striking modern couture clothes are Dior's New Look suit and Brigitte Bardot's pink gingham wedding dress by Jacques Esterel.

Miss Deslandes said that the clothes on display have been carefully chosen not to duplicate other fashion shows held in different parts of the world. For instance, "I know that the connoisseurs will have been to New York or London," she said, "so I tried to give them something else."

As far as Vionnet is concerned, I am showing what I consider are her most beautiful dresses, so beautiful in fact that I always refused to part with them."

The *Poiret* section is made up of dresses loaned by Mrs. Potret



A 1928 Lanvin design. ... at Paris show.

"because I loaned most of mine to Mrs. Vreeland."

Miss Deslandes also said that she wanted to rehabilitate the salot sisters but "I didn't make the same choice as Mrs. Vreeland," she said. "Mrs. Vreeland only showed those dresses which reflected the taste of American women. That was totally different from the French women's taste. I don't have a single embroidered Callot dress. I show the ones mixing different fabrics and lace because I consider them far more significant."

The only lively part of the exhibition is a 20-minute audiovisual show, putting the clothes into context with the social and political events of the day. Put together and commented by Mr. du Roselle, it is a fascinating study of why people dressed the way they did over the past century.

Penderecki Opera

A new opera by the Polish composer Krzysztof Penderecki, "Paradies Lost," with a libretto by Christopher Fry based on Milton, is scheduled for its world premiere in December by the Chicago Lyric Opera, to be followed in May, 1977, by a production in Milan, and its German-language premiere in Graz, Austria, in the program of the Styrian Autumn Festival.

Nothing succeeds like success.

In a service industry as fiercely competitive as the airline business there is only one sure measure of success: customer preference between the competing airlines.

1974 and 1975 have been the worst in the history of the airline business. ICAO figures show that passenger and cargo growth has generally been restricted to 11% and capacity to 9%.

But PIA, serving 54 destinations in four continents, has proved itself a dramatic exception to this trend.

Passenger Growth	95%
Freight Growth	98%
Capacity Growth	85%
Revenue Growth	105%

PIA acknowledges with gratitude your participation in this unique achievement.

Your confidence in us has made it possible for us to put at your service an even more modern fleet by adding four DC10-30s, one Boeing 707, three Boeing 720s, and two F-27s. And now the ultimate in passenger comfort: two Boeing 747-200Bs. Thank you.

PIA
Pakistan International
Great people to fly with

A blue chip in Turkey celebrates 50 years.

A sort of case history of 56 companies and the chairman who's been in control from the start.

You may or may not know the name Koç. It is pronounced "coach" which is unusually appropriate because the founder is still in harness after 50 years, and he hand-picked the management team.

Our total consolidated assets have passed \$750 million. If you'd like to know something about each of the 56 companies in the group and how they interlock and the revenues of \$1.25 billion, our 50th Anniversary Report is yours for the asking. But, in brief, here are some pertinent details.

Largest shareholder

In the booming mixed economy of Turkey, the Koç Group is the largest private company; people from all walks of life hold shares in Koç. The largest shareholder, of course, is our founder, Vehbi Koç. Every year the amount he pays in income tax makes headline news.

Almost everything but shipbuilding

What does the Koç Group do? Few companies in the world are so diversified...electric cables and lamps, fruit canning, domestic appliances, computers, radio and tv sets, glass fiber, hospital supplies, furniture, credit cards, central heating, ballpoints, oil and gas, a travel agency, insurance, luxury hotels, textiles, matches, etc., etc.

But more than 50% of our activities are in the 'automotive' sector...everything from cars to motorbikes to farm tractors to earth-moving equipment, plus commercial vehicles, trucks and buses.

Koç, Ford, Fiat, Siemens, General Electric

We have links with many overseas companies: those mentioned above, plus Burroughs, Uniroyal, Mobylette, Honda, etc. The combination is unusual, but it works. We have completely separate organizations within Koç with autonomous management for each. Each is fiercely competitive.

Marketing is our greatest skill

Big as we are in manufacturing, we like to think of ourselves as basically a marketing organization. We are salesmen, both in Turkey and overseas. We are also retailers.

An important step backward

Koç is now moving into 'backward integration' as a further investment in the country's future. This will cut import costs and assure continuity of supply. New foundries for the casting of automotive engine blocks and agricultural machinery components are underway. And we are leading an investment of approximately \$100 million in Turkey's first specialty steel plant, to service the industry as a whole. Future plans are even more ambitious.

The 16-year-old boy who began it all

Vehbi Koç started in his father's small shop in Ankara at 16. Ten years later, with a small loan from his father, he went out on his own. When Atatürk made Ankara the new capital, Koç added construction materials to his interests. His business grew with each new street that was built.

From the 1930's on, Mr. Koç noted Turkey's growing international trade and became the exclusive agent for many leading US and European companies. After the Second World War, he moved into local manufacturing in line with the nation's drive towards industrialization.

He pioneered industrial joint ventures in Turkey, with the nation's first electrical lamp factory, built in association with General Electric. Mr. Koç also set up national networks of local marketing companies to distribute his products.

The 60's saw the greatest growth in diversification and employee participation in company stock. This was also the period in which the group launched among many other firsts, Turkey's first passenger car, the Anadol.

In 1968, the Vehbi Koç Foundation was set up. It is devoted to education, medicine and charities.

The team of multi-lingual managers

It had long since ceased to be a one-man show. One of Mr. Koç's greatest skills is his ability to select the best young men to manage his companies. Technology and know-how was in part imported, but the highly sophisticated Koç management of today is home-grown.

Free enterprise in Turkey

Now, of course, with a policy of going public with each new enterprise, the Koç Group is pre-eminent in the private sector of the economy. And the Koç Holding Company has a long range corporate planning department which co-ordinates group operations with Turkey's 5-Year Development Plans.

Future growth

What of the future? The Turkish market will grow and grow and grow, and for many many years, it will still be difficult for production to keep pace with demand. The need for capital, both domestic and foreign, is enormous.

In a Western-style mixed economy such as Turkey's, no company is in a better position than the Koç Group of today. It is an 'institution'. The man who founded it 50 years ago, and introduced Western business methods to Turkey, controls it all by memo. The flood of ideas for new ventures, new stock issues, new export opportunities seems endless. Each memo is in Turkish, the only language Mr. Koç speaks. The vision is Turkish too...indeed, in personality the man and the country are almost one.

To the 'Coach'

All of us who make up the Koç Group salute his, and the nation's, most recent (and unprecedented) 50 years.

The Koç Group in Turkey

The nation's largest private business
• 50 years old • 56 companies • Total consolidated assets: \$750 million • 1975 revenues \$1.25 billion.
and the founder is still chairman



Our 50th Anniversary Report explains the many activities of the 56 companies in the Koç Group and how they interlock. For your copy, please write to Rahmi M. Koç, President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, Koç Holding A.Ş., Fındıklı, Istanbul, Turkey.

Handwritten signature or stamp, possibly reading "Koç Holding".

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K. Bank Alters Eurobond Policy

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, June 23 (Herald Tribune)—After more than two months of discussions with the bank community, the Bank of London and the Middle East has issued new instructions to U.K.-based banks operating in the Eurobond market.

The instructions mean that the dollar, deutsche mark or other foreign currency profits would have to be sold at the spot rate for sterling, a move which would tend to buy the beleaguered pound on the foreign exchange market.

However, banks cannot make up losses by selling sterling for foreign currency, a move which would tend to put pressure on the pound. Instead, dollars would be bought in the premium market, which is completely separate from the spot market and in which dollars currently cost 48 pence more than in the spot market.

Individual Discussion
However, this may not be needed, since the losses can be carried forward. For exactly how long has not been spelled out and would have to be discussed on an individual basis with the Bank of England.

Bonds can be held in the primary book for a maximum of one month. By that time they must either be sold or transferred to the trading book. The bank said that "the transfer to the trading book of your own or an associated U.K. bank or firm (the net profits on which are eligible to be treated as investment currency) should be made at market value at the time of the transfer."

The letter did not spell out how to calculate "market value." Some banks said they interpret this to mean the bid price, others said the mid-price.

The U.K. banks were also granted permission to borrow dollars abroad to finance their inventory of Eurobonds and to repay the loan out of profits without going through the premium market. Losses must be made up via the premium dollar market.

Interviews with bankers indicated they were satisfied with the new instructions, and the foreign banks operating in the U.K., who formerly said they would be driven to abandon their U.K. operations, now report they have no qualms about remaining where they are.

Yen Reaches Year's High

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—The yen soared to a new high for the year in European trading today on continuing speculation that Japanese officials would come under political pressure to allow a de facto revaluation of the yen at the forthcoming meeting of the six heads of state in Puerto Rico.

The dollar fell to 266.90 yen, the lowest level since July 1975, and down from 268.05 yesterday and the overnight closing price in Tokyo of 268.20. The previous low for the year was 267.45 yen on April 8.

So far Japanese authorities have maintained tight control over the yen's fluctuations in Tokyo, but dealers say the volume of yen traded in Europe now exceeds the Tokyo turnover, so that the European movement is a good indication of the trend.

Japanese officials have argued that there is no legitimate case for allowing the yen to move significantly higher, but it is generally conceded that for the time being Japanese exports are rising faster than imports.

Snags Delay World's Biggest Truck Plant

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—The world's largest industrial computer, was delivered last November. But most of it is still sitting around in crates and boxes, and was subjected to temperatures of 45 degrees below zero last winter when a heating unit failed, an IBM executive relates.

In the view of most foreigners working here, Kamas is simply too big, too complex and too pioneering for anyone ever to have estimated accurately how long it would take to build. A major source of difficulty has been the Soviet decision that a plant of such size "can only be built with construction, ordering design and installation proceeding in parallel." In other words, planners have to start ordering the parts before they know how they are going to fit together.

Georgi Schukin, purchasing commission director, says his biggest problems came from placing orders too large for American companies to handle. He blames a share of Kamas's delays on Fulman Swindell's six-to-eight-months-late delivery of arc furnaces and melting equipment. Fulman suggests that it might have met the schedules if the Russians had been more forthcoming with technical information.

No one here doubts that Kamas itself will eventually meet its targets. "Where we in the United States went through stages of manufacturing development over the years, the Russians want to eliminate those steps and be big truck producers all at once," explains Vladimir Lukin, an American construction engineer of Russian descent. "They'll realize their goal. I don't know when, but there's enough ambition and heart here to succeed."

When it reaches full capacity in 1980 (pushed back from the projected 1978), Kamas is supposed to turn out 150,000 three-axle, heavy-duty trucks and 250,000 diesel engines a year, plus the spare parts to keep them running.

That truck output alone would equal 22 per cent of last year's total Soviet truck production of 680,000 (compared with around 3 million in the United States). But because Kamas trucks will be big, ranging in capacity from 15 tons to 35 tons, they will raise dramatically the efficiency and cargo capacity of the Soviet trucking fleet, now mostly 3 1/2-ton to 10-ton vehicles, according to a study prepared by Chase Manhattan Bank.

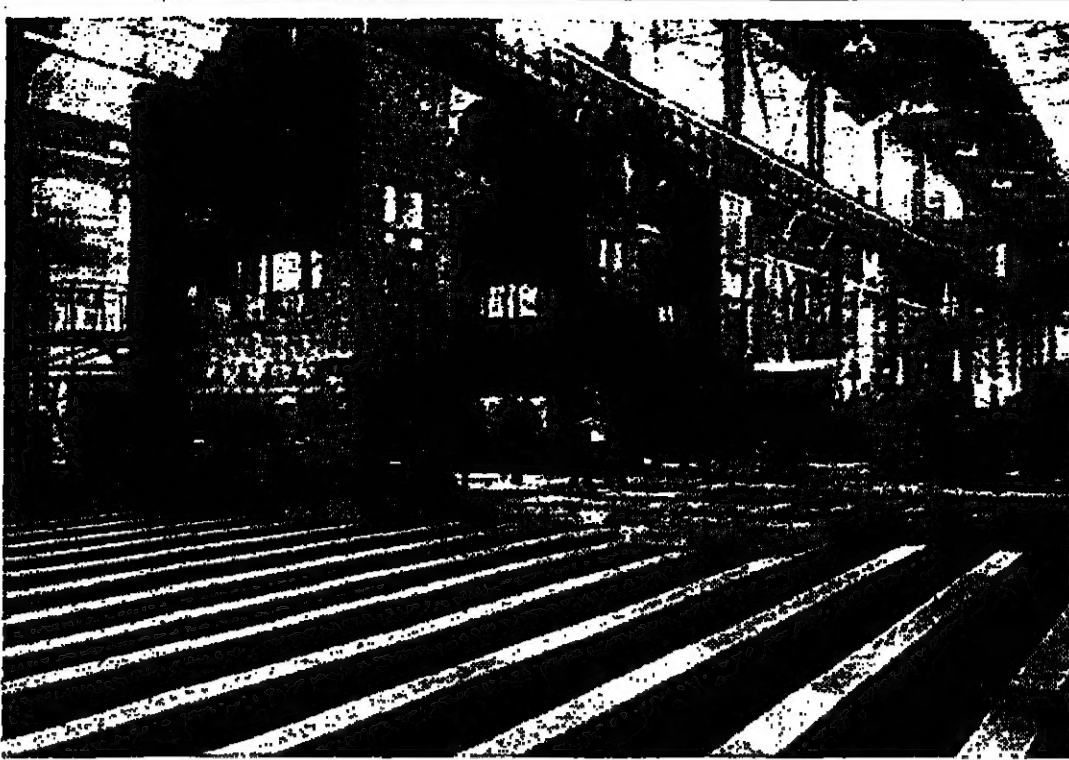
To Help Agriculture
The trucks, among other things, are supposed to help solve pressing agricultural problems. Kamas trucks are expected to help most on big state and collective farms where grain has sometimes rotted on the ground for want of trucks to haul it to storage. The trucks are also expected to spur Soviet development of mines from which they will haul large quantities of ore.

For the moment, however, Kamas is mainly a vast construction site covering 40 square miles. Although a status board in the plant assembly plant claims that Kamas is turning out 11 trucks a day, the impression is mainly of the chaotic state of a plant working toward start-up.

By the end of the year, an executive asserts, Kamas will have produced 4,000 trucks and attained a production rate of 10,000 a year and a capacity of 75,000 a year. Foreigners helping to build and finance the project are deeply skeptical of all these figures. "Simply from the standpoint of getting our equipment into production, it could be two more years and maybe longer" before Kamas attains that kind of capacity, says John Stokes, an American construction engineer installing tunnels for heat treatment of castings and forgings.

Chase Manhattan Bank, which has put up over \$80 million to finance U.S. exports for Kamas, expects the plant to produce 75,000 trucks a year by 1980, or half the current Soviet target.

Frozen Computers
In the view of International Business Machines engineers setting up an \$11-million package of computer hardware and programming to control the Kamas foundry, "there just isn't any way" the foundry can produce castings this year. The system 370 computer with 11 satellite systems, said to be the



Russian-made giant presses are part of the Kamas River truck factory project.

Dow Average Continues Its Slide on Big Board

NEW YORK, June 23 (Herald Tribune)—Prices closed slightly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today, extending yesterday's sharp losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 1.97 points to 966.58. It sank 9.83 points yesterday and was down 5 at today's low.

Volume totaled 17.83 million shares, compared with 21.15 million yesterday and declining issues outpaced advances by about 835 to about 560.

Brokers attributed selling today in part to the industrial average's slide early yesterday back below the 1,000 level. It has fallen several times this year to hold a gain above 1,000.

Brokers said selling also related to concern that inflation was rebounding. They said the fear was raised anew by the report yesterday that the consumer price index rose in May at a 7.2-per-cent annual rate.

Analysts said there was no news to explain the late recovery but said it was due to internal dynamics in an uncertain stock market.

Purcellator was down 7 1/8 to 28 3/4. The company said second-quarter and six-month earnings will be below year-earlier levels.

Gino's was down 1 1/2 to 12 1/2. The company estimated second-quarter net at 45 cents to 50 cents a share, against 54 cents a year earlier.

Asarco fell 1/2 to 16 1/8. Its southern Peru copper affiliate said members of leading world institutions met to review an additional financing plan for the Cusajoma copper project. The additional financing plan totals \$166 million, of which \$108 million was previously announced.

IBM picked up 3 1/4 to 271 1/4. The company introduced nine new models of its smallest business computer.

American Stock Exchange prices were lower in slow trading. The Amex index fell 0.28 to 104.42.

Soybean futures, up the limit the last two sessions, fell back

one limit of 20 cents a bushel on the Chicago Board of Trade. Soybean meal closed with a limit loss of 31.40, but soybean oil, lost only 35 cents, about one-third cent a pound. Corn futures closed 4 cents a bushel lower, although nearby options were down the limit of 10 cents a bushel earlier.

Oats were down the limit of 6 cents at one time but closed 4 1/4 lower. An early 11 cent decline in wheat was sharply trimmed to 1 cent before the final bell.

Anti-Bribery Bill Is Approved by U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—A bill making overseas bribery by U.S. corporations illegal passed its first Senate test yesterday but remains under a constitutional cloud.

The bill approved by the Senate Banking Committee was prompted by recent disclosures that U.S. corporations such as Lockheed Aircraft Corp. have paid out millions of dollars in bribes to foreign officials and political parties to win sales.

By making it a U.S. crime for a corporation to bribe an official or foreign political party to stimulate or increase business, the bill would go far beyond a White House proposal that would require American companies to report such bribes to a U.S. government agency.

Under the White House proposal, there would be no U.S. criminal action as a result of reporting a bribe. However, the U.S. government might share the information with the foreign government involved or make the information public.

The bill, written by Banking Committee Chairman William Proxmire, D-Wis., sets the penalty for conviction at a two-year jail sentence, a \$10,000 fine or both.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Trust in Debt Talks

Manhattan Mortgage & Realty Trust is planning a plan with creditors to reduce its debt by about \$485 million, the current level of \$635.5 million. The company's debt reduction, if implemented, will be accomplished through the disposition of assets and the trust's creditor banks. The trust says it would offer to acquire its 100 per cent notes due May 1, 1978, for cash at not yet determined. The trust would also exchange a new issue of convertible subordinated notes due Feb. 1, 1983 and its convertible debentures due May 1, 1986.

Trade Ownership Raised

Trade, the largest trading house in the world, has increased its ownership to 100 per cent. The newest addition is European Bank Ltd., the U.K.-based consortium bank. One of European Bank's owners are already owners in Bontrade—Sté. Générale de Commerce—Sté. Générale de Paris and Amsterdam.

Rotterdam Bank. The addition of European Banking does not mean an increase in Bontrade's capital. Rather, the other shareholders have cut their holdings to make room for the new member. Sté. Générale de Commerce remains the major shareholder and European Banking will hold a distinctly minority share. The other eight shareholders have equal holdings.

Roche to Appeal EEC Fine

The Swiss drug maker Hoffmann-La Roche is to appeal against a \$80,000 EEC fine for breaking Common Market anti-trust rules. The fine was imposed earlier this month after a long investigation by the EEC Commission in Brussels. The Commission said the company had distorted free trade in the Common Market by paying its customers loyalty rebates or financial inducements to buy its products exclusively. An official statement from the firm's Basel headquarters, which earlier described the fine as "a decision apparently influenced by political considerations," said it would appeal to the European Court of Justice. Roche said it annulled controversial clauses in its contracts to sell vitamins in the Common Market when the EEC Commission made known its reservations.

Increase Is Based on Foreign Sales

ny's Net More Than Doubles in Quarter

PARIS, June 23 (AP)—The net profit of \$6.96 million francs in 1974.

The company said the loss, its first since 1971, stemmed mainly from strike action over 10 weeks at a plant at Le Mans and at one of its major suppliers, resulting in a loss of output of 100,000 units.

Group sales totaled \$3.54 billion francs, compared with \$2.87 billion francs a year earlier, an increase of 26.5 per cent.

Losses Continue at Krupp
ESSEN, West Germany, June 23 (Reuters)—Fried. Krupp GmbH is still running a deficit.

Car Output Up 35% In W. Germany in May

FRANKFURT, June 23 (Reuters)—Production of motor vehicles in West Germany last month totaled 1,689,000—some 35 per cent more than a year earlier, the Motor Industry Association said today.

The increase is seen by economists as a further sign that a new economic boom is under way. About half of the total was exported. Car exports in the first five months of the year were 32 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	94.0	97.5	104.50	98.30
Brussels	112.07	110.72	125.25	117.64
Frankfurt	145.15	147.09	159.50	141.45
London 30	232.3	234.5	238.70	224.70
London 500	128.84	129.79	135.00	127.71
Milan	71.07	72.74	81.57	72.32
Paris	82.0	85.3	112.1	82.0
Sydney	476.31	475.01	475.31	444.78
Tokyo (a)	230.74	231.11	235.11	228.20
Tokyo (b)	4732.17	4700.25	4723.44	4402.94
Zurich	228.9	235.0	264.0	222.3

(a) new; (b) old.

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U.S. Oil Firms Diversify Into Mining and Industry

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—U.S. oil companies are beginning to diversify into mining and manufacturing, and the move is likely to accelerate within the next 15 years or so as world oil production begins its expected decline.

Continental Oil is planning to cut back on oil exploration but to expand its future of oil profits looks uncertain. Instead, it could be drawing profits in coming years from chemicals and copper in addition to its large oil and coal production.

Standard Oil of California last year agreed to acquire 20 per cent of the outstanding stock of Amstar, the diversified metals and coal producer.

And Friday, shareholders of Mobil Oil approved a reorganization under which it will merge with Maroon, a diversified concern of which Mobil already owns 54 per cent. Mobil also is proposing to acquire Irvine Co., a land-development concern.

The oil companies are chafing under price controls and high tax burdens. "The problem is that

the government only gives the oil companies enough financial incentive to invest a part of their available cash in oil and gas production," says an analyst.

Last December, Congress passed, and President Ford signed into law, a bill extending oil-price controls until 1979. More recently, Congress refused to pass a bill to abolish price controls on natural gas.

Some oil industry analysts believe that further diversification will be essential for oil companies at some point in the future, particularly those that will have substantial cash flows when their production of Alaskan North Slope and North Sea oil begins.

These companies include Exxon, Mobil, California Standard, Continental, Atlantic Richfield, Phillips Petroleum and Standard Oil of Ohio.

Banks Are Possibility
One analyst speculates that oil companies ultimately may acquire interests in banks. Banks generally are hungry for capital, and they could absorb the huge sums

coming from the North Slope, this analyst says. Other possible areas for investment, he suggests, might be real estate development, agricultural production and forest lands.

Several oil companies see investment opportunities in the metals industry. California Standard says its \$5-million share investment in Amstar may only be a start. It says it may now invest additional capital to help Amstar with a \$2 billion capital program.

Howard Bell, California Standard's vice-president for finance, says that the Amstar investment allows the company to use "in-house technical skills as well as our capital." He says, "Since we aren't hard-rock miners, we want someone who knows more about it than we do."

Atlantic Richfield also wants to diversify into metals. Recently it made a tender offer for six million shares, or 27 per cent of the outstanding common, of Anaconda, the copper and aluminum producer. The offer was over-

scribed, despite a bid price of less than 50 per cent of the stock's book value. Anaconda needs to make some major outlays to reduce its high copper production costs, and it has been hinted that Arco might invest here, too.

The expansion of petrochemical plants and the development of coal reserves also are attracting more oil-company capital. Exxon, Texaco and Phillips all have developed major chemical businesses. Last year, chemicals accounted for 75 per cent of Phillips' corporate profits of \$242.6 million.

The company says its capital expenditures this year, which are expected to be higher than the \$72 million it spent last year, will be used for, among other things, expansion of its ethylene and other chemical plants.

Exxon, Conoco and Occidental Petroleum are emerging as major coal producers. About 43 per cent of Conoco's 1975 profits of \$309.9 million came from its Consolidation Coal subsidiary, partly as the result of increased coal production and higher profit margins.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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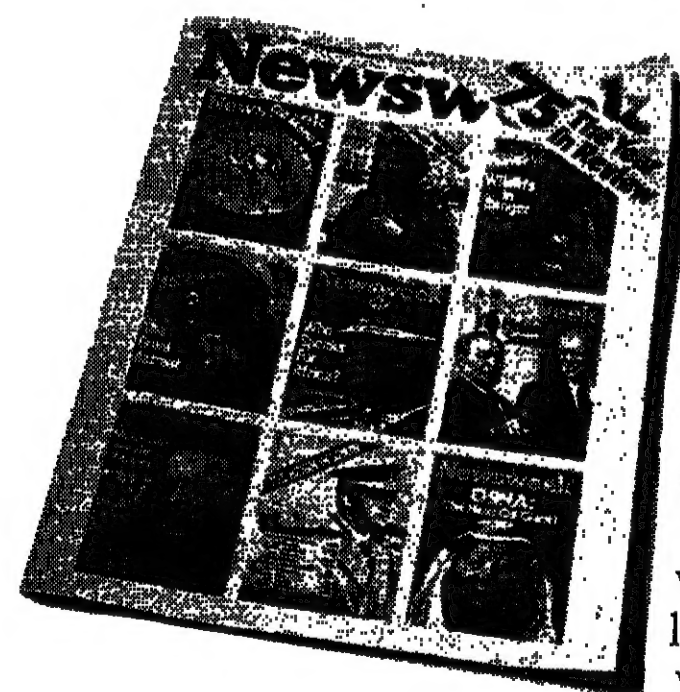
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June 24, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading, June 22 — Closing Prices

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ADVERTISMENT
MITSUI & CO. Ltd.
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The Board of Directors of Mitsui & Co. Ltd. adopted resolutions regarding the issue of 30,000 registered shares of common stock in Japan at the end of August, subject to the becoming effective of the relative registration statements to be filed under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan.

Further the decision has been made to issue 4,000,000 registered shares of common stock at the end of August 1976 in Hong Kong by way of Hong Kong Depositary Receipts, subject to approval by the authorities of Japan and Hong Kong under laws concerned and the permission to the listing of the shares on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The issue price shall be decided later. Dividends on the new shares shall accrue from April 1, 1976.

Further the Board of Directors has decided to make a free distribution to shareholders whose names are recorded in the company's register of shareholders on March 31, 1977 at the rate of 0.25 new share for 1 existing share held by them. Consequently the undersigned announced div. on No. 7 of the CDBs Mitsui & Co. Ltd. rate 100 shares of Yen 50.00 per share for this purpose. On div. on No. 6 a cash dividend will be paid in July 1977 further details about this issue will be announced. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, June 21, 1976.

European Gold Markets

Table with 4 columns: Location, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include London, Zurich, and Paris gold prices.

Gold Options
(prices in \$/oz.)

Table with 4 columns: Basis, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows show gold option prices for various dates.

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(CDBs)

The undersigned announces that as from July 5, 1976 at KAS Associates N.V., Spuibstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. on No. 8 of the CDBs Pye Holdings Ltd. cash rate 50 shares will be payable with Div. 3.95 (ex final dividend 1975). Tax credit 2.45 = Div. 2.12 per CDB.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices June 23, 1976

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various Toronto stock prices.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, June 23 - Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various U.S. commodity prices.

NEW YORK FUTURES

June 23, 1976

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various New York futures prices.

CHICAGO FUTURES

June 23, 1976

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various Chicago futures prices.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Table with 4 columns: Market, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various European market prices.

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on June 21, 1976
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Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$27.04
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
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June 23, 1976
Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various London commodity prices.

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Market Summaries
NYSE Most Active
June 23, 1976
Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various NYSE stock prices.

Tokyo Exchange
June 23, 1976
Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various Tokyo stock prices.

Eurocurrency
Interest Rates
Table with 4 columns: Currency, Rate, Date, and Unit. Rows include various Eurocurrency interest rates.

Tuesday's
New Highs and Lows
Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, Date, and Unit. Rows include various stock prices.

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Market Summaries
NYSE Most Active
June 23, 1976
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All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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104-111-111-111

Reaches 18-3 in U.S. Trials

Roberts Snaps Pole Vault Record

By Robert Facht

OSCE, Ore., June 23 (AP)—The Roberts, the medical student who derives his pleasure from the pole vault, was enjoying more last night after regaining the world record with a 15-foot 8 1/4 inches in U.S. Olympic trials and field

jump came with a pole vault from the form's record—Earl Bell.

adres' Jones Displays Control in Taking 13th

DIEGO, June 23 (AP)—Jones tied the National no-walk record, pitched a 4-2 victory over the San Diego Padres in the 13th inning.

Left-hander, 25, pitched the seven innings without a walk, tying the record straight set by Christy Watson in 1913 with the New Orleans.

all-time record for consecutive innings without a walk to Bill Fisher of Kansas who went 9 1/3 innings giving up a pass in 1962.

missed breaking the when he walked Marc Hill off the eighth inning, but fouled off two full-pitches before taking ball.

Jones tied the record by out Darrell Evans to end the seventh inning, the 29,940 gave him a standing ovation.

It was a tough game for Jones, a time when he knew he had a chance to tie the record.

ought myself into the inning. I really wasn't trying to break the record, I was just trying to win.

over, the outpour added, no trouble with priorities. I wasn't hard to put things in order. Being in second place, I was winning no, 13 is second, I was winning.

he walked Hill to lead the seventh, Jones said. I walked Hill, I thought, but I had a man on base.

Reds 6, Dodgers 0

Incident, Fred Norman, a four-hitter and reserve lefty, drove in three runs to the Reds to a 6-0 triumph.

Angels, Norman, boosted record to 5-1, struck out walked one in besting the Angels.

Pharos 18, Cubs 7

Chicago, Rennie Stennett, a singles to pace a 19-hit attack and lead the team to a 19-7 victory over the Phillies.

Expos 3, Phillies 3

Philadelphia, Gary Roenicke, home two first-inning runs to tie the game.

Cardinals 5, Mets 0

St. Louis, right-hander Lou Brock and Ted Simmons in first-inning runs.

ey Will File in Illinois

NAPOLIS, June 23 (AP)—A. J. owner Charles O. ...

The biggest cheers from the Hayward Field crowd of 12,000 were reserved, however, for Garry Bjorklund, a 25-year-old shoe salesman who did nothing for business but a lot for inspiration by qualifying for the Olympic team at 10,000 meters while running the last 2 1/2 miles with a bare foot.

Bjorklund sprinted the last 400 meters to overtake third place Bill Rodgers 40 meters from the tape. The first two spots went to

to give the Cardinals a 3-0 victory over New York.

At Atlanta, Bob Watson's two-run double highlighted a four-run eighth inning which carried the Braves to a 4-2 victory over the Cardinals.

Watson, who also had another double and a single, accounted for six runs in the game, driving in three and scoring three. Braves' outfielder Rowland

Office extended his hitting streak to 37 games when he hit a ground-rule double in the sixth inning which put the Braves ahead, 6-5.

Red Sox 6, Orioles 5

At Baltimore, Bobby Darwin's fielder's choice grounder scored Fred Lynn from third base with two out in the 13th inning as the Sox ended Baltimore's victory streak at seven.

Darwin, who hit a grand-slam homer in the first and was robbed of game-winning homer by Reggie Jackson in the 14th, hit his

game-winning grounder to shortstop. The Orioles missed turning it into a putout at both second and first. Lynn had led off the 13th with a single moved up on a sacrifice by Carlton Fisk and went to third when Denny Doyle greeted reliever Ross Grimsley with a single to left.

Twins 10, Angels 5

At Anaheim, Calif., Rod Carew had three hits including a three-run homer, and Dan Ford added a two-run blast to lead Minnesota to a 10-5 victory over the Angels.

Rookie catcher Butch Wynnegan and second-baseman Bob Randall each contributed three hits apiece to the Twins' 17-run attack.

A's 5, Rangers 2

At Oakland, Calif., Dick Bosman, with eight-inning relief help from Paul Lindblad, picked up his first victory as the A's defeated Texas, 5-2.

Oakland went ahead in the third inning when Bill North singled, stole base and scored on an error by center fielder Juan Beniquez to make it 3-2. The A's added a run in the fifth and two more in the sixth on a two-run homer by Ken McMillen's homer.

Indians 3, Yankees 2

At New York, Charlie Spikes drove home two runs with his sacrifice fly to help Cleveland and outpaw Rick Waits score a 3-2 victory over the Yankees.

Spikes' homer into the left field stands came off Catfish Hunter in the seventh inning and dealt the Yankees' right-hander his seventh loss against eight victories.

White Sox 14, Royals 5

At Kansas City, rookie Kevin Bell belted an inside-the-park grand slam and Jim Spencer and Jorge Orta added home runs to power Chicago to a 14-5 victory over Kansas City, the fourth straight loss for the American League West leaders.

Bell's first major league homer and RBI came in the third inning when Royals' left fielder Tom Poquette collided with the wall chasing his long fly and was knocked unconscious. Poquette broke his left cheek bone and will be sidelined by surgery for at least three weeks.

Spencer hit a three-run homer in the fifth while Orta added a two-run shot in the fourth, as the White Sox got to Royals' starter Steve Busby, 3-2, for nine runs in four innings.

Tigers 10, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, Alex Johnson had three hits and scored twice while Aurelio Rodriguez and Tom Verzer each drove in two runs to spark Detroit past the Brewers, 10-4.

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New Champ For Welters Makes Plans

By Geoffrey Miller

WIMBLEDON, England, June 23 (AP)—For Carlos Palomino, the new world welterweight boxing champion, it is time to build a house, with a room of his own.

"Now I'm world champion, I guess I can afford it," the 26-year-old Mexican-American said after hammering Britain's John Stransky to defeat in 12 furious rounds at London's Wembley Empire Pool last night.

Palomino left Mexico when he was 10 and lives in a house in Westminster, near Los Angeles, with his parents, 10 brothers and sisters and his 5-year-old son, Carlos Jr. His marriage ended in divorce four years ago.

The bedroom is a converted garage with four beds in it, three for his brothers.

"We live as one big happy family," Palomino said. "My folk have all helped me a lot, and now I hope I shall be in a position to do something for them."

Until last night, Palomino had never boxed outside California. Stransky, 26, one of Britain's sporting heroes, had been world champion since defeating José Napoles in Mexico last December. He lost his crown to Palomino.

Palomino was fourth in the 1972 trials at 17-5 1/2. That was the first time, as Bob Seagen set a world record of 18-5 3/4, that three men cleared 18 feet in a meet. Last night marked the third.

Bjorklund suffered only two blisters and a cut big toe. He had an operation in his left foot several years ago and it was a fortunate occurrence that he credited with providing extra support.

"Someone behind me caught the shoe and it slipped off," Bjorklund said. "Right away I thought that it, but they didn't really run away from me. It took four or five laps to get accustomed to it. What helped a lot was the way the people in the stands were yelling 'BJ' every time I went by."

With about 600 meters to go, I saw Rodgers begin to drift and I took off. We'll see what happens in Montreal. Maybe with two shoes I can do a lot better."

"Perhaps he was more pained than I was, since I was already on the team," said Rodgers, a marathon qualifier. "I'm glad the way it turned out really."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
Pittsburgh	37	28	.569	0
New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
St. Louis	29	42	.406	18 1/2
Chicago	28	43	.394	19 1/2
Montreal	23	48	.324	24 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	43	20	.683	0
San Diego	39	24	.617	4
Los Angeles	37	26	.588	6 1/2
Houston	31	32	.488	12 1/2
San Francisco	25	44	.362	18 1/2

Tuesday's Results

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
Pittsburgh	37	28	.569	0
New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
St. Louis	29	42	.406	18 1/2
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Wednesday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
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New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
St. Louis	29	42	.406	18 1/2
Chicago	28	43	.394	19 1/2
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Thursday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
Pittsburgh	37	28	.569	0
New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
St. Louis	29	42	.406	18 1/2
Chicago	28	43	.394	19 1/2
Montreal	23	48	.324	24 1/2

Friday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
Pittsburgh	37	28	.569	0
New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
St. Louis	29	42	.406	18 1/2
Chicago	28	43	.394	19 1/2
Montreal	23	48	.324	24 1/2

Saturday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
Pittsburgh	37	28	.569	0
New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
St. Louis	29	42	.406	18 1/2
Chicago	28	43	.394	19 1/2
Montreal	23	48	.324	24 1/2

Sunday's Games

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	37	28	.569	0
Pittsburgh	37	28	.569	0
New York	33	37	.472	14 1/2
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